# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,858. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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## PARIS AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MESSRS. KREMER & CO., AMERICAN REGISTER, HAVE BEEN APPOINTED PARIS AGENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD. THEY WILL SUPPLY DEALERS WITH COPIES OF THE HERALD, AND ALSO SINGLE NUMBERS OF THIS PAPER, TO PARTIES REQUIRING THEM.

## PERSONAL.

A NEW BORN MALE INFANT FOR ADOPTION—Full surrender. Call at the private lying-in institute, No. 120 West Twenty-sixth street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.—WILL J. Y. G. MEET Z. at Astor House at 1 o'clock, Saturday?

C. H. BROWN LEFT HOME ON FRIDAY MORNING, July 24, and has not been seen since.—Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife, Mrs. C. H. BROWN, Yonkers, N. Y.

IF MISS N. ZIMMERMAN WILL ADDRESS R. MORGAN, Herald office, she will hear of something to her advantage.

LILLY SIGNER.—INFORMATION WANTED, OF Cordelia, Lilly and Hannah Signer. Please call at or address 1,143 Second avenue, corner of Sixtieth street. GEORGE H. FOWLER.

MISSING—SINCE THE 22D INST., PATRICK M. Connor, aged about 30; dark hair and light beard; height 6 feet 6 inches; wore light pants, black coat and vest, brown straw hat; when last seen he was going in the direction of New Rochelle from Tuckahoe. Any tidings of him will be thankfully received by ROBERT BELLEN, Tuckahoe, or PATRICK FREE, 300 West Fiftieth street, New York.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED AT ST. Joseph's church, Tremont, on Sunday, August 2, at 7½ P. M., by the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, pastor of St. Stephen's church, for the benefit of the above church. Subject, "Philosophy and Poetry of the Confessional." Tickets, 50 cents each. The fame of the reverend speaker, as well as the noble object, will undoubtedly attract a full house.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Rev. Wm. M. Dunnell, rector), Henry street, corner Scammel, New York.—Service every Sunday morning at 10½ and every Sunday evening at 7½. The rector will preach.

AT DE GARMO HALL, FIFTH AVENUE AND Fourteenth street, Sunday, 10½, S. P. Andrews; 2½, Conference; 7¾, Professor Hermes and other speakers. Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, preaching, by Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, of Brooklyn.

BEDFORD STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL church, corner of Bedford and Morton streets.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by Rev. Dr. Miley, President of Drew Seminary. Seats free. All are invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, TWENTY-THIRD street.—R. MacArthur, pastor, preaches Sunday morning. Subject, "Christian's Goods Challenged Witnesses." Evening subject, "The Voyage of Life." Strangers welcomed.

DR. DEANS IS TO PREACH IN THE CHURCH OF the Stranger, Mercer street, near Waverley place, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject:—"Conversation that becomes the Gospel." Open all summer. Seats always free.

EGLISE PROTESTANTE FRANCAISE, CALVARY Chapel, Fourth avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 10:45, by Rev. E. Borel. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HARLEM—REV. DR. Samson's; theme on Sunday morning will be, "Christ's Humility—His Greatness;" evening, "Just Judgment of Christ's Claims—Hinted by Nicodemus."

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—J. D. Fulton, D. D., pastor. Subject for morning—"The Rejection of Christ and its Consequences." Evening—"The Doctrine of the Modern Jezebel: its Fascination and Peril." Baptism at the close of the morning service.

NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Divine service on Sabbath morning and evening. Preaching by Rev. G. C. Lucas.

REV. H. R. NYE WILL PREACH BEFORE THE Fifth Universalist Society, Sunday morning, August 2, services commencing at eleven o'clock. Plimpton Building, Ninth street, near Third avenue. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. DR. MILLER (PASTOR) PREACHES IN PLYmouth Baptist Church, Fifty-first street, west of Ninth avenue, Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject for morning:—"A Free Pulpit and a Free Press."

REV. DR. SPROLE, LATE OF NEWBURG, WILL preach in the Forty-second street Presbyterian church, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, tomorrow, at 10½ A. M., and each Sabbath morning during August.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-third street.—Sunday, August 2, morning sermon and holy communion at 10½ o'clock; evening prayer at 4 o'clock. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Kentucky is expected to officiate in the morning.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH FREE CHAPEL, EAST SIXtieth street, between Second and Third avenues, Rev. Robert Lowery, minister in charge.—The chapel, having been closed for painting, will reopen on Sunday, August 2. Morning service, sermon and holy communion at 10½ o'clock; evening service and sermon at 7½ o'clock; Sunday school 9 A. M.

SEA CLIFF CAMP MEETING.—BISHOP SIMPSON and Bishop Pecks are to preach in the Great Tabernacle on Sunday, August 2. All are invited.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST TWENTY-FIFTH street.—Services every Sunday morning during the month of August at 10½ o'clock. No service in evening. Preaching the first and second Sundays by the Rev. Dr. Graves, of New Hampshire.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST TWENTY-SECOND street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.—The Rev. George D. Mathews will preach in this church tomorrow forenoon, at half-past 10 o'clock, and the evening at 8 o'clock. This church will be open all summer.

53D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. N. E. Blanchard will preach morning and evening at the usual hours. All are welcome.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—WEDNESDAY NIGHT, LEFT UMBRELLA IN back coming from Grand Central depot. Owner will pay a reward if left at 110 East Thirty-fifth street.

LOST—BETWEEN GREENWICH STREET AND Broadway, in Warren street, a Package, marked, "S. W. Gillespie, valuable." The finder will be rewarded upon returning same to 269 Washington street.

LOST—A SEVENTH REGIMENT PIN WITH LETTER A attached to same. The finder will be suitably rewarded by calling on C. E. HUME, 127 Clinton place, Eighth street.

LOST—A BROWN AND WHITE SETTER SLUT; answers to the name of Bell. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving her at the Northern Hotel, corner Cortlandt street.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 31ST OF JULY, BETWEEN FULTON and Cedar streets, in Nassau street, five Promissory Notes, $1,000, four $45 Notes. Any information will be received at 82 Nassau street, room

## REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A SCOTCH TERRIER DOG, with address, "C. P. Ralli, No. 2 East Forty-second street," on collar.

$5 REWARD.—THE PERSON WHO FOUND THE Pocketbook, containing $52, in front of 111 Greenwich avenue, near Jane street, will receive above reward and thanks of the owner by returning it to above address.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, BETWEEN SMITH & Green's restaurant, Cortlandt street, and 99 Nassau, a diamond Ring, with three stones. The finder will please address note to E. D. P., where ring may be found, Clerks' box General Post office.

LARGE REWARD WILL BE GIVEN—NO QUEStions asked, for the return of a lady's gold Watch, blue enamel, set with diamonds, taken from 27 East Twenty-fourth street. Pawn ticket negotiated for.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—THE AMERICAN REGISTER, the most widely circulated of the American journals published in Europe. A capital medium for American advertisers addressing themselves to European patronage. Indispensable to all persons visiting Great Britain an the European Continent. Subscriptions and advertisements for the AMERICAN REGISTER will be received and single copies of the paper may be obtained at the office of the New York Herald, New York.

A.—SODA WATER, MINERAL WATERS, GINGER Ale, sparkling Wines; manufacture of complete outfits of Apparatus and Materials, with full instructions; all departments of manufacture, bottling and dispensing; exclusive Rights in desirable territory; catalogues free. JOHN MATTHEWS, First avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, New York.

A.—CATARRH, DISCHARGE FROM NOSTRILS, OFfensive breath, sore throat, cough, hawking, spitting, &c., speedily and effectually cured. Dr. DE KREMEN, 48 West Fourth street, near University place. Pamphlet sent free.

AN INDIA SHAWL WANTED.—IT MUST BE OF superior quality and finest texture and at the lowest price; cash will be paid. Address M. M. M., box 185 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF KENTUCKY STATE Lotteries.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 103—JULY 31, 1874.
11, 5, 40, 7, 31, 33, 17, 77, 8, 16, 74, 48, 60.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 104—JULY 31, 1874.
72, 66, 30, 57, 5, 40, 13, 19, 50, 3, 53, 4, 68.
SHELBY, EXTRA CLASS 359—JULY 31, 1874.
29, 15, 14, 53, 18, 51, 48, 9, 64, 61, 13, 47, 35.
SHELBY, CLASS 360—JULY 31, 1874.
48, 73, 50, 44, 63, 51, 1, 59, 60, 42, 56, 33, 27.

Address J. CLUTE, No. 200 Broadway, No. 153 Fulton street, No. 2 Park row, or Post office box 4,969, New York.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. By cable—Class 929. Havana, July 31.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ticket No. 26135 drew | $100,000 |
| Ticket No. 6938 drew | 50,000 |
| Ticket No. 17387 drew | 25,000 |
| Ticket No. 26829 drew | 10,000 |
| Ticket No. 5989 and 7106 each | 5,000 |

P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty street, New York.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Royal Havana, Brunswick Lottery, Brunswick Lottery. Royal Saxon Lottery, Royal Saxon Lottery. Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty street, New York.

BY CABLE.—HAVANA, JULY 31, 1874.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 26,135 | 100,000 pesos. |
| No. 6,938 | 50,000 pesos. |
| No. 17,387 | 25,000 pesos. |
| No. 26,829 | 10,000 pesos. |
| No. 5,989 | 5,000 pesos. |
| No. 7,106 | 5,000 pesos. |

THEODOR ZSCHOCH, lock box 5,594, 116 Nassau street, New York.

CAUTION.—A WOMAN PROFESSING TO BE SENT out by the Woman's Temperance Union of this city has been lecturing in Philadelphia and Tarrytown. We have no agent or lecturer in the field and have not authorized any person to collect money on our account. R. P. PENFIELD, Secretary pro tem. Woman's Temperance Union, Association Hall, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street.

CRANDALL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CHILdren's Carriages, 569 Third avenue.—Premium awarded for best Carriage at the American Institute Fair; all principal dealers in the United States supplied by us; constantly on hand a large and elegantly finished stock; dealers and the public generally are invited to give us a call.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 LEXINGTON AVEnue, near Twenty-ninth street.—Special attention to the diseases of men.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—FREE INFORMATION AND circulars given and sent. Address J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street, New York. Post office box 4,685.

HAVANA AND GERMAN GOVERNMENT DRAWings.—Information given and price list furnished. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau street, New York. Lock box 5,594.

HAVANA LOTTERY. Drawings of July 31, 1874. The following numbers have drawn their respective prizes:—

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 26,135 | $100,000 |
| No. 6,938 | 50,000 |
| No. 17,387 | 25,000 |
| No. 26,829 | 10,000 |
| No. 7,106 | 5,000 |
| No. 5,989 | 5,000 |

J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street, rear basement. Post office box 4,685, New York.

INSTITUTE FOR THE CURE OF CANCER AND THE eradication of tumors without the use of the knife, 21 Great Jones street.—Cancer treated gratuitously daily at 9 A. M. Attention given to all surgical and chronic diseases.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.—INFORMATION AND circulars sent free. Address G. W. CARPENTER, Post office box 3,979 New York city.

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS NOW ready; also Bounty Pensions promptly collected; no charge in advance; also any of the crew of United States ships Bienville, Undine or Signal. Farragut Prize Office, 151 South street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—$450,000 EVERY seventeen days. Circulars of full information furnished free. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall street, New York.

SECOND AND LAST Grand Gift Concert in aid of the MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION of Norfolk, Va. THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1874. Under authority of a special act of the Virginia Legislature, passed March 8, 1873. 50,000 Tickets—6,000 Cash Gifts. $250,000 to be given away. A new feature, to wit—A Gift is guaranteed to one of every ten consecutive numbers.

List of Gifts.

| | |
|---|---|
| One Grand Cash Gift of | $30,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift of | 25,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift of | 20,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift of | 10,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift of | 5,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift of | 2,500 |
| One Grand Cash Gift of | 2,000 |

And 5,993 Gifts, varying in value from $1,000 to $10.

PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $2 50; 11 whole tickets, or 22 half tickets, for $100. No discount on less amount.

NO INDIVIDUAL BENEFITS. Tickets entitled to Gifts not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, if purchased, directly or indirectly, at the New York Branch, will be paid there, on presentation, without charge, for thirty days from the fifth day after the drawing.

HENRY V. MOORE, Secretary.

For Tickets and information apply to the Branch Office, (Room 25) 78 and 80 Broadway, Post office box 1,417. New York city.

THE KEY WEST CIGAR TRADE. In the month of March, 1869, a Spanish merchant of Havana, who had realized a considerable fortune in cigar manufacturing in that city, went to Key West with about 25 to 30 Cuban cigar makers, and there opened a cigar factory. This establishment to-day employs 302 hands, of whom over 200 are Cubans, and the weekly pay roll amounts to over $8,000. The enterprising merchant is VICENTE MARTINEZ YBOR, whose headquarters are at 26 Cedar street, New York.

Besides the above there are to-day several other cigar factories at Key West, which give employment to some 1,500 persons, of whom some 800 are Cubans, and Key West, from having been a very poor place in every respect, is to-day excessively prosperous, and, perhaps, the only city in the South that has increased in importance since the war.

The secret of the success of Ybor's enterprise consists in its having been conducted by an experienced and clever business man, who had previously acquired a thorough knowledge of the business.

Another notable success in the cigar manufacturing business at Key West is that of Mr. Samuel Wolf, formerly a sponge dealer, and to-day owner of La Rosa Española factory, an establishment which employs 620 persons, of whom over 400 are Cubans, and whose weekly pay roll sums up over $17,000. This factory was started in 1869 with only 25 Cuban cigar makers. Messrs. SEIDENBERG & CO., of 19 Dey street, are interested in it.

In all cigar factories the main element of success is the experience of the foreman or manager. Upon his judgment, skill and watchfulness the result mainly depends, and Mr. Wolf is indebted for the present prosperous condition of La Rosa Española factory to the clever selection he made of his foreman—Berraldino Diaz de la Rosa. In June, 1869, this gentleman was sent to Havana by Messrs. Seidenberg for the purpose of purchasing tobacco, and on his arrival in that city he was arrested by the Spanish authorities and detained in prison some three months. During his absence from Key West the factory lost over $20,000. Messrs. Seidenberg telegraphed to Mr. Wolf in August of that year to close the factory, when, fortunately for La Rosa Española, the Spanish government set the imprisoned foreman at liberty. Bernaldino Diaz de la Rosa is a Cuban by birth, about 45 years of age, and is thoroughly acquainted with all the best tobacco-growing districts of the Vuelta Abajo, of which section of Cuba he is a native. His father was a tobacco planter in Cuba.

Bernaldino Diaz de la Rosa has now been manager of the factory of La Rosa Española some five years, and, although his salary is a small one, he has the satisfaction of having earned handsome fortunes for his employers, and of having provided over 700 of his exiled countrymen with the means of gaining an honest livelihood.

THE OWNER OF THE YACHT FOUND IN THE North River, Jersey side, is requested to call on the undersigned and pay expenses or it will be sold for the same in three days. SIMON LETTICK, No. 15 Sussex street, Jersey City.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED FOR THE annual cleaning and repairs from Monday, August 3, until Monday, August 31, 1874. Dr. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Superintendent. ASTOR LIBRARY, New York, July 31, 1874.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS FOR TWO CENTS, AND HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ALL THE EVENING PAPERS

## THE TURF.

DEERFOOT DRIVING PARK. $4,200 in premiums.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, August 25.
No. 1—Purse $400, for horses that never beat 3 minutes.
No. 2—Purse $600, for horses that never beat $2:30.
SECOND DAY—Wednesday, August 26.
No. 3—Purse $400, for horses that never beat 2:45.
No. 4—Purse $600, for horses that never beat 2:35.
THIRD DAY—Thursday, August 27.
No. 5—Purse $400, for horses that never beat 2:40.
No. 6—Purse $600, for horses that never beat 2:33. Two miles and repeat.
FOURTH DAY—Friday, August 28.
No. 7—Purse $400, for horses that never beat 2:50.
No. 8—Purse $800, for horses that never beat 2:27.

The above purses will be advertised in the Spirit and Turf, Field and Farm this week. Conditions—All the above races will be mile heats, three in five, in harness, except No. 6, and will be strictly conducted under the National rules. Entries will close at Johnson's, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, Thursday, August 20, at 9 P. M. All communications to be addressed to WM. McMAHON, Proprietor.

HEMPSTEAD DRIVING PARK, HEMPSTEAD Village, L. I.—Summer Meeting, August 3, 4 and 5, Closed with the following entries, Monday, August 3, for horses never beaten 3:10.

H. G. Rhodes' b. g. Prince.
E. L. Doty's b. m. Careless Girl.
Colonel Van Cossett's b. g. Bob Butler.
A. Livingstone's s. g. Steve Davison.
William Pettit's b. c. Lotus.
William MacMahon's b. m. Ella.
L. S. Sammis' blk. g. Black Dan.
A. C. Whitson's blk. g. Purdy.
J. H. Gossew's b. m. Julia Daly.

Same day, 2:45, Purse.
A. Livingstone's b. m. Midland Maid.
J. B. Pettit's s. g. Hempstead Boy.
A. Bushmore's b. g. George.
H. Heard's ch. m. Ellen Mary.
E. L. Doty's b. m. Careless Girl.

Second day, Tuesday, August 4, for horses never beaten 2:48.
E. L. Doty's b. m. Careless Girl.
A. Livingstone's b. m. Midland Maid.
Wm. McMahon's b. m. Ella.
Col. Van Cossett's b. g. Bob Butler.
L. S. Sammis' b. g. Big George.
C. W. Smith's b. g. Dan Rice.
Wm. Pettit's b. c. Lotus.
A. C. Whitson's blk. g. Purdy.

Same day, Match Running race, half mile heats, Wednesday, August 5, 2:35 purse:—
John Murphy's g. m. Cora F.
John Rooney's b. s. Fourth of July.
L. S. Sammis' s. g. Harry Gilbert.
G. Walker's b. m. Lady Annie.
M. Rogers' b. m. Belle of Vermont.
Wm. McCarthy's b. g. Uncle Bill.
Wm. McMahon's g. g. Pollock.

Same day, Queen's County purse:—
G. W. Smith's b. g. Dan Rice.
A. Bushmore's b. g. George.
J. B. Pettit's s. g. Hempstead Boy.
J. H. Gossew's b. m. Julia Daley.

N. B.—Central Railroad train leaves Hempstead every night at 8 o'clock P. M. for New York.

POOLS SOLD THIS MORNING—AT JOHNSON'S, NO. 1,187 Broadway, corner Twenty-eighth street, on the races at Saratoga. T. B. JOHNSON.

PARIS MUTUAL POOLS ON THE SARATOGA Races will be open at Johnson's Pool Room, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, this morning, from 7 until 12 o'clock

THIRD AND LAST DAY OF THE GREAT SUMMER TROTTING MEETING, AT WHITE PLAINS, Westchester county, N. Y. The following are the entries:—

TO-DAY, AUGUST 1—2:50 CLASS.
John Imlay's s. g. Silver Tail.
D. B. Goff's b. m. Carrie N., formerly Polly Pecks.
H. Casey's r. m. Rosa Sonburg.
M. W. Olcott's br. m. Gypsy Maid.
J. L. Doty's b. m. Careless Girl.
Dan Castello's ch. g. Dan Castello.
Otes Bort's b. m. Flora Temple.
C. H. Simmon's b. g. Cheston.
A. Bourett's r. g. T. E. Gordon.
P. Manee's s. g. Warsaw.
Henry Emmon's s. m. Mary Ellen.
S. N. Ferguson's g. g. Step Up.
E. C. Robinson's r. g. Samoset.
M. H. Whipple's b. m. Lady White.
J. D. Gillett's b. g. Proctor.
A. Bourett's r. g. T. C. Sheldon.

SAME DAY—2:28 CLASS.
H. Newland's b. s. Wm. Turnbull.
Rufus P. White's br. g. Buzz.
H. Casey's br. m. Lady Byron.
Daniel Mace's ch. m. Berlin Girl.
J. D. Brown's Lady Worthington, formerly Belle Toronto.
J. S. Anderson's b. g. Ki-Ki.
W. S. Thom's s. g. Constitution.
E. K. Bradbury's br. g. Berkshire Boy.
Geo. N. Ferguson's blk. m. Sweetmeat.
W. C. Trimble's ch. m. Music.
M. H. Whipple's b. m. Viola.
Edward F. Stilwell's b. m. Scotland Maid.

POOLS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT of MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, of the City Auction Mart. TRAINS BOTH WAYS, via Harlem Railroad EVERY HOUR. TROTTING TO COMMENCE promptly at 2:30 P. M. CLARK WHITE, Superintendent.

WEST SIDE DRIVING PARK, JERSEY CITY.—Thursday, August 6—A Purse of $150 for horses that never beat 2:45; $100 to first, $35 to second, $15 to third horse; a Purse of $60, with entrance money added, for horses that never beat three minutes owned in Hudson county; ⅝ to first, 2-8 to second and ⅛ to third horse. Same day.—A pool for running horses, four or more to start at 2 o'clock, if it storms the next clear day; entries to close on Tuesday evening, August 4, at 8 o'clock, at Johnson's, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, or address J. S. WASHBURN, 140 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City. J. S. WASHBURN, General Manager

## HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, Late Johnston & Van Tassell.

ARCH. JOHNSTON. THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK, ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE ENTIRE EFFECTS OF JOHN BLANEYS' WINDSOR LIVERY STABLE, 105 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE, comprising in part as follows, viz.:—21 Horses, 3 Clarences, 1 close Coach, 1 glass quarter Coach, 1 elegant Brougham, nearly new; 1 Coupe, nearly new; 5 top and no top Wagons, 1 Barouche, 1 Brewster Park Phaeton, 15 sets Harness, together with Blankets, Whips, Robes, Sheets, Stable Utensils and all the appurtenances to a first class livery busines. Sale absolute and positive. By order of JOHN W. PHILLIPS, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE.—RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONeer, will sell this day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 27 East Broadway, to close the estate of the late ex-Sheriff James Lynch, the celebrated trotting Horse Sam Webster, record 2:20; one Rockaway, three light Road Wagons, one Sleigh, Poles, single and double Harness, Saddles, Robes, &c. Sale positive, without reserve.

A.—SENT US, WITH ORDERS TO SELL, stock of first class Harness, by a No. 1 maker declining business, REGARDLESS OF COST. TUFTS' Warerooms, 58 Liberty street.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, OF new and second hand top Buggies, open Wagons, Rockaways, Phaetons, Coupes, several Horses, Business Wagons, Harness, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

AS USUAL, the regular Saturday's Horse sale AT BARKER'S CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, will be omitted during July and August. Sale every Wednesday. After September 1 every Wednesday and Saturday. A large stock of Carriages on hand at private sale.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF FAMILY BAY Horses for sale—15½ hands; black points; no white; warranted in every particular; not a blemish or trick about them; used by present owner three years; one is the most stylish saddle horse in the city. Address E. H. S., Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE, A VERY FINE SECOND HAND Britzaka, by Miner & Stevens, in superb order; will be sold at a low figure. 20 and 22 Wooster street.

A FIRST CLASS LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE—ONE of the best in New York; terms reasonable. Apply to R. J. DEAN, 166 Third avenue.

A TOP WAGON AND SIDE-BAR ROAD WAGON—Also a set of Harness made by the best city makers, will be sold at a bargain. No. 156 West Thirty-first st.

A BARGAIN.—BREWSTER SIDE BAR TOP WAGON, good as new; fine, single track Harness. Inquire of Mr. JONES, Moore's Stables, Nos. 226 and 228 Sixth street, near Bowery.

ARCH. JOHNSTON. BLANEY'S STABLE AT AUCTION THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, 105 West Forty-ninth street, five splendid Horses, with speed Teams; first class Clarences, Bretts, Phaetons, Brougham, Coupe. See catalogue above.

CARRIAGES SOILED, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.—SEVeral different styles family Carriages and Buggies will be sold at bargains. Apply at MANUFACTURERS' UNION CARRIAGE WAREROOMS, 634 Broadway, near Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—A FINE BROWN HORSE 15.1 HIGH, 8 years old; fine, stylish and enduring driver and warranted sound and kind, $150; one Concord Wagon, good as new, $75, and new Harness, $40. Call and see. THOMAS CORR, Blacksmith, 736 Seventh avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

FOR SALE—LOW FOR CASH, A FIRST CLASS TOP side bar Road Wagon and single Harness, all as good as new. Private stable No. 35 East Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, FIVE HORSES, SUITable for light or heavy work, from $30 to $100 each; also a Clarence Coach, cheap. Apply at No. 312 West Sixteenth street.

FOR SALE—COUPE HARNESS, USED BUT A SHORT time, made by Campbell, and equal to new, cheap. Private stable rear of 132 West Sixteenth street.

FOR SALE AT GREAT SACRIFICE—ELEGANT side bar top Buggy, used one month, city built; one full spring top Buggy and fine single Harness. WARREN, 61 East Fourth street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—GENTLEMAN'S TURNout; stylish bay Horse, 8 years old; trots in 3 minutes; warranted sound and kind; Brewster side-bar top Wagon, Harness, &c. J. O. HOYT & SON, 171 Broadway.

HARNESS, IMPORTED ENGLISH RIDING SADdles and Bridles, Linen Sheets, Summer Horse Clothing, Fly Nets, Brushes, Combs, Whips, Sponges, Chamois, &c. Our Harness is hand made; a good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, 63 Warren street, corner College place.

## HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES. At MOSEMAN'S harness warerooms you wil find the largest assortment of Harness of all kinds, from $8 to $1,000 per set; Riding Saddles and Bridles, Sheets, Dusters, Sweat Blankets, Hoods, Muzzles, Nets and all articles necessary for the horse or stable in endless variety. Manufactory and warerooms, 114 Chambers st.

JUST FROM THE COUNTRY—A FINE PAIR OF BAY Horses; a perfect match; 15.3 high, ages 6 and 7; full brothers, and a reliable family team, very stylish, safe and sound, and drive like one horse. Call for G. BRINK, at 144 East Twenty-fifth street, opposite Brewster's carriage factory.

ONE SECOND HAND THREE SPRING TOP PONY Phaeton, $75; one do., $90; Wood Bros'. top Wagon, one Dusenbury & Nelson side bar top Wagon, used a few times; one Broome street Brewster side bar top; one Dusenbury & Van Duser full spring top; top and open Pony Phaetons of all styles; Rockaways, extension top Park Phaetons, 10 light Road Wagons, by the best city makers; top and open Express Wagons, Depot and two seat open Wagons, single and double Harness, Sheets, Whips, Nets, &c. W. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster st.

SALE OF HORSES.—BY ORDER OF ONE OF THE Justices of the Marine Court I will sell at public auction, on Saturday, August 1, 1874, at 9:15 o'clock A. M., at the stable No. 111 West Fourteenth street, five Horses. C. FARLEY, Marshal.

SECOND HAND EXTENSION TOP PHAETON, TWO Coupes, Victoria, Dog Cart, Pony Phaeton, Depot Wagon, Coupe Rockaway, several Buggies, light Rockaways, six-seat Phaeton. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 634 Broadway.

TWO YOUNG BLACK CANADIAN PONIES—PRICE $275; owner going to Europe. Dr. A. FURGANG, East New York.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND LIGHT DOUBLE SET Dunscomb or Wood Gibson Harness. F. H. HAMILTON, 132 West Thirty-first street.

WAGONETTES FOR SALE.—THREE WAGONETTES, suitable for city or hotel country use, several slightly soiled and second hand Carriages, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 634 Broadway.

$125 WILL BUY ONE OF THE BEST TOP RUN around Wagons in New York; cost $250, and nearly new. For sale at MAJOR BARKER'S, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.

## TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FINE BASEMENT IN WEST FOURTH STREET, between Greene and Wooster, to let for business purposes; rent cheap. Apply at room 14, No. 4 West Fourth street.

A RESTAURANT AND BARROOM TO LET; ALL the business of the Frankfort House; also a good Store. Frankfort House, corner Frankfort and William streets.

A STORE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE Fourth avenue depot to let for any business except liquors. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, No. 142 East Thirty-third street.

A STORE IN THE BEST BUSINESS BLOCK WEST side of Third avenue; large plate glass windows, with or without Fixtures. MATTHEW BYRNES, 142 East Thirty-third street.

LARGE BASEMENT, CORNER SIXTH AVENUE AND Eleventh street, suitable for upholsterer or trunk manufacturer; a capital place for an auction room. Inquire on premises or at 163 Maiden lane.

STEAM POWER.—ROOMS AND FLOORS TO LET, with or without Power, at 18 and 20 Pell street; rent low to wood workers or others.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LOFTS AND ROOMS, with steady Power; steam elevator; building heated by steam; gas, &c.; rent low. 418 and 420 West Twenty-seventh street.

STEAM POWER WITHOUT CHARGE—WHOLE Building or Rooms, large and small, to let; good light; heated by steam; elevators; rent and insurance low. 160 West Twenty-seventh street.

STORE AND DWELLING 127 WAVERLEY PLACE; in perfect order; rent $1,000 per annum. Entire Dwelling Part of 76 Sixth avenue, corner Waverley place; six rooms and bathroom; rent $700 per annum. Store and Dwelling 394 Water street, next door to corner Catharine street; $700 per annum. Carpenter Shop 45 Thomas street: $20 per month. Basement Store 444 Broome street: $50 per month. Anti liquor. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 696 Broadway, northeast corner of Fourth street.

TO LET—A NEWLY FITTED UP LARGE BAKERY, southeast corner of Second avenue and Forty-first street; best business locality.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS LUNCH COUNTER; ALSO three Floors. Apply at 272 Canal street, near Broadway.

TO LET—STORES IN NOS. 211, 213 AND 215 MOTT street and No. 645 East Sixteenth street. Inquire at housekeeper's, or at bank office No. 20 Second avenue.

TO LET—A NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL, SITUated on the northwest corner of Chatham square; has all the modern improvements and contains seventy-six rooms. Apply at room 109, Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad streets.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT, WELL VENTILATED HALL, for church, society or any other purpose; is situated in one of the best localities of the upper part of the city; also the entire Upper Part of a well established business resort, located in one of the most flourishing portions of the lower part of the city; either is to be had at a moderate rent. Inquire of the owner, 322 West Thirty-first st.

TO LET—A DINING AND OYSTER SALOON, CHEAP, at the St. John House, 60 feet deep, corner of Canal and Washington street. Apply, for three days, to R. G. FARMER.

TO LET—A LARGE BAKERY AT A MODERATE rent, in No. 170 Elm street, near Broome. Apply to the owner at No. 97 Lewis street, near Stanton street. H. YUTTE.

TO LET—STORE NO. 830½ EIGHTH AVENUE, ONE door above Fiftieth street, opposite car depot; good location for any business; rent, $40 per month.

TO LET—AS A LAUNDRY, THE HOUSE ON NORTHwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth street, with Machinery, all complete for laundry purposes. Apply to WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, florist, 1,213 Broadway.

TO RENT—CHEAP, FOUR STORY PACKING HOUSE, 25x100, with four double cellars in addition; 100 feet wide; complete order; ice house, engines, boilers, tanks, coolers, elevator; perfect order; almost new; possession immediately; will be let very low to good tenant. Apply on premises 692 Greenwich street, corner Christopher, or address box 847 Post office, New York.

TO RENT—THE STORE, BASEMENT AND LOFTS No. 80 Fourth avenue, just above Tenth street. Apply on the premises. Immediate possession.

## DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

### Furnished.

A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN stone House, on West Twenty-third street, to let, elegantly and completely furnished. For permits apply to WILLIAM S. GAVEY, 34 Bleecker street.

TO LET—A SMALL, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND pleasantly located House, with modern improvements; rent, $100 per month. Inquire of WILLIAM S. CARR, No. 1 Cottage place, or at carpenter's shop opposite, from 9 to 11 A. M.

### Unfurnished.

ELEVEN ROOM HOUSE—EVERY IMPROVEMENT; beautiful shade trees; seven minutes from Liberty street ferry; rent $300 to May 1 to one who will take it for next year. Address A. C., box 130 Herald office.

NICE HOUSES AND FLOORS TO LET CHEAP IN Ninth ward.—Fine locations; neat brick Houses, 9 and 14 rooms each, in perfect order, $700 and $800 each; First and Second Floors, with American people, $18 to $27. Apply at No. 603 Hudson street.

TO LET—28 BEEKMAN PLACE, FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, in perfect order, with gas fixtures, mirrors, &c, at a low rent. D. THOMPSON & SON, 1,454 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE 25 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, near Broadway; three story and basement, with water, bath, gas, &c.; can be seen during the day. Apply to I. BISCO, 238 East Twenty-third street, before 10 A. M. or from 5 to 8 P. M.

$700.—A SMALL HOUSE ON WEST SIDE, NEAR Bleecker street; in perfect order; possession at once. Address, with references, A. B. C., box 144 Herald office.

## FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET PARLOR AND Bedroom, furnished, $5 per week; second Floor, unfurnished, all improvements. 242 East Fifty-ninth street, second brown stone house, near Second avenue.

A NEATLY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT BEDroom to a gentleman; gas and bath; private house. 270 Madison street; $3 a week.

A HANDSOME FRENCH FLAT TO LET—OF SEVEN rooms, newly furnished; corner house; Furniture for sale very low for cash. Address ALEXIS, Herald office.

A LADY LIVING ALONE HAS FURNISHED Rooms to let to gentlemen. None but first class parties need apply to 507 Sixth avenue, first floor.

A NICELY FURNISHED LARGE ROOM AND BEDroom, every comfort provided, for light housekeeping; cool, comfortable and reasonable rent. 25 Waverley place, near Washington square.

AT NO. 206 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET—AN elegantly furnished Parlor Floor, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, or an unfurnished Second Floor, for a small family of adults, in a first class brown stone private house, with all modern improvements.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK ALcove Room—Also cosey hall Bedroom on same floor to let, with gas, bath and conveniences for housekeeping; location convenient; rent, $35 per month. 148 West Tenth street.

A FEW BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS—Well ventilated, with use of bath, to gentlemen; terms moderate. Call at 160 Second avenue, corner Tenth street.

FURNISHED NEATLY FOR HOUSEKEEPING—First and Second Floors; will let together or separately; parlors, bedrooms, kitchens, bathroom, water closets; separate meters; terms moderate. No. 300 West Twenty-eighth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—FINE, airy Rooms; baths, hot and cold, and all conveniences for $2 per week and upwards. Brown stone house 331 East Fourteenth street.

FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING—PARLOR, closets, kitchen, hot and cold water, first floor, only $6 per week for gentleman and wife. No. 208 West Twenty-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

FOR HOUSEKEEPING.—$5 PER WEEK, NICE completely furnished Second Floor, sitting room, light bedrooms, kitchen, with water; private house. 26 Monroe street, near First street, Hoboken; ten short blocks from ferry.

## FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

FRONT PART OF FRENCH FLAT, FURNISHED—Sitting, two Bed Rooms, Kitchen, with all modern improvements, closet and bath, gas, &c., near Park. No. 108 Fifty-sixth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR LADIES and gentlemen, at 105 West Twenty-second street.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 477 HUDSON street (formerly St. Luke's church rectory); good neighborhood; clean house; reference required; terms moderate.

TO LET—AT 214 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, A part of a cool and pleasant House, furnished for housekeeping.

TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH bathroom, for two gentlemen, at No. 115 East Eighty-third street.

$4.50 UP.—THE NICEST ROOMS IN THE CITY, Sitting Room, Kitchen and Bedroom connecting, furnished for housekeeping, central apartment house No. 123 Forty-fourth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

47 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR SQUARE and three car lines—Sunny house, newly furnished, modern improvements, &c.—Upper or Lower Part to let; good neighborhood; terms reasonable.

155 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished parlor Floor to let, suitable for doctor or dentist, also other Rooms, in a quiet family of widow lady.

241 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR CARMINE.—Furnished Parlor, Sitting Room and Bedrooms, for light housekeeping, to let, with water and gas; all conveniences, very cheap.

412 FOURTH AVENUE.—FURNISHED SUIT OF Rooms, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; every convenience for housekeeping; gas and bath; $8 50 a week; privilege of market.

578 BROOME STREET, BETWEEN VARICK AND Hudson.—Newly furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen, without board.

## UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—$30 FLOORS TO LET, OVER STORE NO. 420 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street; five rooms; improvements. Can see owner and premises from 10 to 12.

ALL WISHING TO HIRE MODEL FRENCH FLATS, just finished (nothing like them in the city), No. 324 West Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue, apply on the premises to Mr. DOYLE.

A.—FLOORS OF FOUR AND SIX ROOMS EACH; gas, bath, &c., one floor of six rooms; all in splendid order. MATTHEW BYRNES, 142 East Thirty-third street.

FRENCH FLATS—THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, IN suits of six rooms: all improvements; rents $30 to $44 per month. MORRIS B. BAER. 72 West Thirty-fourth street and 996 Sixth avenue.

NICE FLOORS AND PARTS OF FLOORS TO LET—Northeast corner of Forty-eighth street and Ninth avenue, $10 to $18 each, in good order; Cottage, eight rooms, Sixteenth street and Ninth avenue, $35. Apply at 603 Hudson street.

TO LET—FLOORS AND APARTMENTS IN NO. 37 Spring street, 211, 213 and 215 Mott street and 645 East Sixteenth street. Inquire of housekeepers or at Bank office, 20 Second avenue.

TO LET—UPPER HALF OF THREE STORY BROWN stone front, high stoop; first class house; all the modern improvements; six or seven rooms; rent $45 to a small family. 1,058 Second avenue.

## CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

### East Side.

LOTS—SINGLE OR IN PLOTS, FOR BUSINESS OR investment, near the Crystal Palace, on 103d, 104th, 106th and 107th streets and First avenue boulevard. BEYD & CHASE, 107th street and First avenue.

### Miscellaneous.

PROPERTY OWNERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR advantage to lease their Property or give it in charge of a responsible builder who will improve it and keep it in perfect order; New York city Property only. Address BUILDER, box 182 Herald office.

## BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE—OR WILL LEASE, TWO Factories; 33x63, 3 stories, 40x45, 2 stories; also 13 vacant Lots for manufacturing. REYNOLDS, 133 Ninth street, Williamsburg.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT YONKERS.—A FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE AND an acre of Ground, laid out in lawns and garden; greenhouse, large shade and fruit trees; house brick, stuccoed outside, with all modern improvements; overlooking the Hudson, with a view to Staten Island and within five minutes of depot; stable, with coachman's apartments attached; room for four horses. Address OWNER, box 3,830 Post office, New York, or apply to T. H. COLLINS, opposite railroad depot, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD, AN EIGHT room Cottage, with modern improvements, situate on high ground, in first class neighborhood, convenient to horse or steam cars. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington avenue, corner of 167th street, Morrisania.

FOUR CHOICE LOTS AT A LOW FIGURE ON 136TH and 137th streets, near Southern Boulevard, 15 minutes from Harlem Bridge, also near the improvements soon to be made at Port Morris; $6,500, worth $8,000. M. E. CRASTO & SON, 2,261 Third avenue, corner 123d st.

## JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

### To Let or Lease.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A BOARDING HOUSE, ON Bergen Heights, Jersey City: Furniture for sale. Apply to Mrs. JOHN GEIGER, Monticello avenue, opposite Emory street.

## PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN FLEMington, N. J., about 40 miles from New York by New Jersey Central Railroad; four trains daily. New double brick House, well built, 13-inch walls, gas, hot and cold water, bathroom, water closet; all the rooms heated with furnace; lot 66x150 feet; house 40x50 feet; well located in the village; good churches, schools and society. The house was built by the present owner for a permanent residence, but who desires to remove to another State; will sell it at a bargain; price $8,500; will sell furniture if desired. Possession given immediately. But a small amount of purchase money required. Address J. P. BODINE, Flemington, N. J.

A BARGAIN—$5,500, NEW TWO STORY ATTIC House; 10 rooms; two full lots; American neighborhood; combining city with country advantages; 30 minutes from Hamilton ferry; positively worth $7,000; terms, $500 cash, $100 quarterly till paid. Inquire of Mr. DAY, Fifty-fifth street and Third avenue, Brooklyn.

ELEGANT SHORE FRONT PROPERTY FOR SALE—20 acres; admirably located for first class improvements; accessible and healthy; also other shore front Properties. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND ONE ACRE OF LAND, pleasantly situated, on the Shrewsbury River, with plenty of fruit; the house has ten rooms, parlor, sitting rooms, kitchen and bedroooms; for sale cheap. For particulars inquire of PETER L. WILBER, Fair Haven, Monmouth county, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, PHILADELPHIA Store Property, twelve brick Stores, from No. 227 to 249 North Eighth street; sold separately if required; would exchange for Brooklyn or New York city Property. Address S. J. SHERMAN, 320 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL Farm and Country Seat in Bucks county, Pa., 40 acres, adjoining a large town, five minutes' walk from station; high and commanding situation; very rich, smooth land, eligible for building lots; splendid buildings, cost $10,000; handsome brick dwelling, 9 rooms, surrounded by shade and ornamental trees and flowers; tenant house, large barn; stone stabling, carriage, wagon, hog and two poultry houses; splendid orchard; delicious water; price, including 60 tons Hay, Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, all kinds of vegetables, only $14,000—cash $3,000, balance easy. Elegant Furniture, Piano, &c., cheap, property of a lady going abroad. Only one hour from Philadelphia, 14 trains daily; 3½ hours from New York, 6 trains. Take 9 A. M. train from foot of Liberty street, New York (New Jersey Central Railroad), to Bethlehem, Pa., then take North Pennsylvania Railroad to Quakertown; inquire at Miller's Hotel, at station, for G. L. WALKER. Can return same day.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE PROPERTY KNOWN as the Seventh Street Opera House. Inquire, or address JOSEPH NEWMANN, 919 Race street, Philadelphia.

FRUIT, VEGETABLE AND POULTRY FARM—58 acres, 400 bearing fruit trees; soil sandy loam; numerous buildings; market at door; rolling land, part on river; healthy; good neighbors; 17 miles from New York; terms easy. For particulars address C. A. LEVERIDGE, Cranford, Union county, N. J.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE most desirable watering places in America; the hotel is now filled with first class boarders; will sell at a sacrifice, as the owner wishes to change his business. Address GEORGE H. GALE, box 137, station A, N. Y.

$9,000.—ONE OF THE BEST DAIRY AND STOCK Farms in Orange county; 135 acres; good buildings of all kinds; terms easy. THOMAS H. BORLAND, 12 Chambers street.

## REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A SUPERIOR BUSINESS PROPERTY (IRON FRONT, 54x100 feet), valued at $150,000 and leased for ten years at $18,000 a year, to exchange for Equity in other Real Estate and $30,000 cash; this property free and clear, with the exception of a $50,000 institution mortgage on it. PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TRADE—$1,000 EQUITY in a beautifully located Homestead in a Western city of 4,000 inhabitants; a good chance for a watchmaker with a fair stock of goods. Call on or address M. A. M., 308 East Nineteenth street.

SMALL FARM, NEAR ORANGE, N. J., $5,000, FREE and clear, for Tenement or Brooklyn House. C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 163 Fulton street.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE NEAR NEW YORK, Lease and Furniture of a desirably located brown stone House, in this city. Address M. B. G., station F.

$300,000.—THIRD AVENUE STORE AND Tenement Property, in one plot (free and clear), to exchange for downtown Business Property; will go as high as $500,000; give cash for difference. Nothing but good property will be considered. PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—A FOUR STORY, 25 FEET House, between Forty-ninth and Fifty-ninth streets and Madison and Sixth avenues; will pay $50,000 cash for same. Address box 1,967 Post office.

## SALES AT AUCTION.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER. By D. W. IVES. Salesrooms 108 Liberty, 111 Cedar and 38 Church street. Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c. THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, including Household Furniture of every description; also 20 office and bankers' Desks, 200 boxes Stove Polish, Pictures, Toilet Soaps, 200,000 Cigars, Curtains, Window Shades, &c. Also Sorrel Mare, sold to pay keep. By order of W. Hogan, 153 Cedar street. At same time Harness, Whips, Coupe, Truck, &c.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION.—THOMAS KEYWORTH, Auctioneer, by ALEX. WARREN SMITH, at the salesroom, No. 1 North William street, this day, at 11 o'clock. Large assortment Crockery, Stoneware, Household Furniture, Desks, Office Furniture, Shelving, &c.; Pianoforte (Steinway maker), Chamber Suits, Beds, Bedding, &c.; also one Buggy Wagon.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—JOHN T. MARTIN will sell at auction, by order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Middlesex, on Monday, August 3, 1874, on the premises, at Piscataway town, in Raritan township, two miles from New Brunswick, N. J., one acre and eleven hundredths of Land, on which are a house, barn, and other buildings, fruit trees, a well of water, etc. A pleasant and healthy situation. Sold to close an estate. Conditions on day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Parlor Suits, Mirrors, Carpets, Books, this day (Saturday), at the elegant residence 35 West 15th st., near 5th av., commencing 10½ o'clock. Drawing Room Suits, Grand Duchess styles, covered silk brocade; rosewood Pianoforte, Etageres, Bookcase, Bronzes, Cabinets, Oil Paintings, Vases, Ornaments, Lace Curtains, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Extension Table, Sideboard, Chinaware, Silverware, Glassware. The residence was furnished new May 1 and is in perfect order. Parties wishing to attend take 5th av. stages or 6th av. cars. AUGUST MARTINES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD Furniture, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, at the elegant private residence 210 West 21st st., near 7th av. Over 400 lots, consisting of Decker & Bros. Pianoforte, richly carved gilt frame Parlor Suits, in rich damask, satin and brocatel; inlaid Tables, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, plate Mirrors, lace Curtains, Clocks, Cabinets, Etageres, Library and Secretaire Bookcases, Library Tables, Writing Desks, Turkish Suit, Easy Chairs, rosewood and walnut Chamber Sets, with Dressing Cases; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Lounges, Rockers, 31 hair and spring Mattresses, rep, plush and haircloth Suits; Extension Table, Buffet, Dining Chairs, Silverware, Hall Stand and Chairs, kitchen Furniture, 23 Carpets, &c. N. B.—Sale positive. Take 7th or 8th av. cars. ROBERT C. CASHIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE. AUCTION SALE. Large and positive Household Furniture sale, this (Saturday) morning, August 1, at 11 o'clock precisely, at the private mansion 103 West Twenty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue; over 450 lots handsome and useful Household Furniture, to the highest bidder, without reserve (J. KRAMER, Auctioneer), consisting of eight latest style Parlor and Sitting Room Suits, in satin brocatel, reps and haircloth; rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte; velvet, Brussels Carpets; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, Curtains, Mirrors, Paintings, Clocks, Vases, Etageres, Tables; library, dining and servants' furniture, &c. Sale positive. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers.

AUCTION SALE—ELEGANT Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, &c., at private residence 120 West 23d st., THIS (Saturday) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock. By H. E. McDONNELL, Auctioneer, will sell all the costly Works of Art contained in above residence, comprising Pianoforte, velvet Brussels Carpet; Mirrors, Cabinets, Bookcase, Books, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Parlor Suits, latest styles covering; Centre Tables, Chamber Suit, complete; Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, spring and hair Mattresses, Dining Room Buffet, Chairs, Extension Tables, &c.; basement and kitchen Furniture. Over 400 lots by catalogue.

ALFRED LLOYD, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, by auction, Fixtures of liquor store southeast corner Smith and Dean streets, Brooklyn; four-pull Pump, fine copper lined Bar, &c. Dealers invited.

BY ISADORE J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER, OFfice 76 Bowery, will sell at 10 o'clock, at 197 Third street, entire large Stock of fine, first class Furniture Store: positively in lots. Dealers invited.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A foreclosure of chattel mortgage, I will sell this day, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises No. 36 Liberty street, the entire Furniture and Contents of the Restaurant known as the Home Made Restaurant. J. J. JOSEPH, Marshal and Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY DREHER & SON, AUCTIONEERS—OFFICE 23 Second avenue, sell this day at 11 o'clock, at 56 First avenue, Fixtures and Furniture of a Lager Beer Saloon, Counters, Tables, Chairs, Engravings, Glasses, Ornaments, Stores, Icebox, Signs, Awning, &c. Sale positive, in lots.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, Saturday, August 1, at 10½ o'clock, at 15½ Bowery, a large lot of new and second hand Household Furniture, viz.:—Four elegant Parlor Suits, Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Mirrors, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Window Shades, &c.; also 30 Dress Figures, Dry and Fancy Goods, Clothing, Cutlery, Watches, Revolvers, Dress Goods, Shirts and Drawers, and a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, Champagnes and Cigars. Dealers invited.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE sale this day, Saturday, August 1, at 10½ o'clock, at 15½ Bowery, four round Saloon Tables and 18 cane-seat Chairs. By order of Julius Lutz, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER. General Salesroom, 37 Nassau street. Real Estate Department, 21 Park row.

GREAT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FROM A LARGE COUNTRY MANSION AT ENGLEWOOD, all in fine order, but little used, and the Bedding is the best which money could purchase. Also, 1 rosewood Pianoforte and 1 rosewood Parlor Organ at auction, on Monday, August 3. JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

J. H. JENKINS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL SELL this day (Saturday), August 1, 1874, commencing at 10:30 A. M., the entire Contents of house No. 120 Prince street, comprising Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, Looking Glasses, Stoves, Crockery, &c. Sale positive.

JOHN P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL this day, at 10 o'clock sharp, Liquor Store No. 61 Spring street, corner of Marion, containing Bar Fixtures, four-pull Ale Pump, Ice Box, Glasses, fancy Bottles, Kegs, fine Brandies, Whiskey, Gin, Sherry, Ale, Porter, &c.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL this day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 27 East Broadway, to close the estate of the late ex-Sheriff James Lynch:—The celebrated trotting Horse Sam Webster, Rockaway, road Wagons, Sleigh, Harness, &c. Sale positive.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS, HOTEL Furniture, &c.—S. HERMAN, Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells, this day, Saturday, August 1, at 11 o'clock, at No. 17 and 19 Hudson street, known as the Hudson House, a large lot of Wines and Liquors, in casks, cases and demijohns, barrels of Vinegar, casks of Ale; also part of the hotel Furniture. Sale positive in lots. Dealers invited. WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff. F. P. DUNBAR, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFE, &c.—S. HERMAN, Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells, this day, Saturday, August 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, a lot Office Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Desks, Stoves, one Wilders Safe, &c. Sale positive. WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff. M. LANIGAN, Deputy.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOMS 50 New Bowery, will sell, on this day, at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the Liquor Store, No. 6 Suffolk street, corner Hester street, 4 pull English Ale Pump, walnut Counter, Bagatel Table, lager beer Box, Chairs, Tables, Glassware, &c.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1874, will close at this office as follows:—On Tuesday, at 12 M.; on Wednesday, at 12 M.; on Thursday, at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday, at 11½ and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

## HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

### In this City and Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT TWO PARtially furnished front Rooms, southern exposure, without Board; Room for old family servant, with privilege to use laundry; terms moderate. Address J. H. G. box 140 Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE in the city; state location, full particulars and rent, which must be low. Address RESPONSIBLE, Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF ADULTS, Part of a House, 7 rooms; in central location; rent about $750 per annum. Address box 5,665 Post office.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLAT, six to eight rooms, between Fourteenth and Fiftieth streets; must be cheap; east side preferred. Address LATANA, Herald Uptown Branch office.

### In the Country.

HOUSE WANTED—TO RENT; NOT TOO LARGE OR too far distant from the city of New York; must be pleasantly located, in a healthy neighborhood; would prefer a stable on premises. Address, with full particulars, price, &c., or if for sale, J. H. H., Portchester, N. Y.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL HOUSE, OF ABOUT 7 or 8 rooms, with improvements; some ground; to be about 10 or 20 miles from City Hall; on or near Hudson River preferred; must be free from salt water breeze; rent to be reasonable, and paid promptly. Address PURE AIR, box 168 Herald office.

## EUROPE.

BANKING FACILITIES IN ENGLAND FOR AMERICAN TRAVELLERS. Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., Bankers, 45 Pall Mall, London, purchase or negotiate Bankers' and other Drafts on the United States and every class of American Securities. They open current accounts and grant circular notes free of charge, available in all the principal cities of the world.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, QUEENSTOWN. This well known first class hotel, having recently changed proprietors, will now be found one of the most comfortable in the South of Ireland. Being situate close to the landing stages and railway depot, will be found most convenient to American tourists arriving by the several steamers.

## MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MECHANIC, 24 YEARS OF AGE, PROTestant, wishes to marry a maiden or widow lady with means to assist him in business; no triflers need answer. Address U. S. J., Herald Uptown Branch office.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT.......Directress
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN; Or, CHAHUT DANCERS.
FORTY beautiful and bewitching ladies. FORTY.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE OLIO.
ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS. One Hundred.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Box office open daily to secure seats.
MONDAY, August 3—ALA, ALA, ALA.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.
Charles R. Thorne, Manager.
Full and fashionable houses to witness the American Extravaganza of
EVANGELINE;
THE BELLE OF ARCADIA.
New and Original Music, Double Cast of Characters, Songs, Dances, Duets, Trios and Choruses, ALL NEW.
EVANGELINE TO-NIGHT.
THIS DAY AND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
LAST DAY
LAST DAY
LAST DAY
LAST DAY
LAST DAY
of
THE GREAT COMBINATION IN NEW YORK.
OPENS IN BOSTON, AUGUST 3.
EVERY FEATURE
OF THE BRILLIANT SEASON REPRODUCED.
THIS CLOSING WEEK,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
ALL THE ROMAN CHARIOT RACES,
ALL THE ROMAN STANDING RACES,
ALL THE DARING JOCKEY RACES,
ALL THE BRILLIANT FLAT RACES,
ALL THE LILIPUTIAN RACES,
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMAL RACES,
ALL THE GREAT GYMNASTIC ACTS
and
DONNYBROOK FAIR
AT EACH EXHIBITION.
MLLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN,
ON HER VELOCIPEDE ON A SINGLE WIRE.
GRAND MENAGERIE.
OPEN DAILY AT 1:30 AND 7.
PERFORMANCE AT 2:30 AND 8.

GLOBE THEATRE. GLOBE.
R. W. BUTLER.......Manager
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1874.
GREAT STAR COMBINATION.
For particulars see announcements Sunday papers.
Box book now open, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

COLOSSEUM, SUMMER SEASON, 50 CENTS.
OLD LONDON BY DAY.
Open daily from 10 till dusk.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
FIRST AND ONLY MATINEE
OF THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Mr. LOUIS ALDRICH,
Miss SOPHIE MILES
and entire company
in the celebrated Drama,
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
ONLY MATINEE AT 2. LAST NIGHT AT 8.
MONDAY, August 3—THE SEA OF ICE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
N. B. LEAVITT.......Sole Lessee.
GREAT BILL TO-NIGHT.
The famous and original French
CAN-CAN
Troupe, and Mme. Rentz's
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
The great sensation of the day.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AUGUST 1, AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALLED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
Overture, Preciosa.......Weber
Waltz, Wiener Bonbons.......Strauss
Suite, Scenes Pittoresques, new.......Massenet
Overture, William Tell.......Rossini
Romanze, op. 40.......Beethoven
Selections, Flying Dutchman.......Wagner
Overture, Merry Wives of Windsor.......Nicolai
Waltz, Wo die citronen, Bluhn, new.......Strauss
Selections, Trovatore.......Verdi
Galop, Bivouac.......Lange
Admission ticket, 50c.; packages of 12 tickets, $5.

GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
P. S. GILMORE, LEADER AND DIRECTOR. | M. K. BOTSFORD, AGENT. OFFICE, 841 BROADWAY.
THE VERY BEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

CARD.—PRIVATE MUSIC LESSONS.—PIANO, VIOLIN, Guitar, Organ, Flute, Harp, Harmony, Singing; day and evening. 24 West Fourteenth street. Circulars mailed free. J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
The ladies and gentlemen engaged for the ensuing season are requested to assemble in the green room on Saturday, August 15, at noon. JOHN MOORE.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.

AT 27 UNION SQUARE—HAINES BROTHERS WILL offer their fine assortment of first class Pianofortes at prices which cannot fail to suit the times. New Pianos to rent and rent applied toward purchase if desired. Old Pianos taken in exchange.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale; four round corners, celebrated maker, used 5 months, for $300, including Stool and Cover; Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A LADY WILL SELL A HANDSOME WEBER rosewood Pianoforte, round corners, full size, cost $500, for less than $175; Stool, Cover, &c.; perfect order. 28 Third street.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH.—BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7 octave Pianoforte, all modern improvements, celebrated maker, for $85. 243 East 30th street, between 2d and 3d avenues.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL THEIR ELEGANT four round Decker & Bro. Pianoforte at a sacrifice, a 7¼ octave, richly carved rosewood case Piano, having all improvements, full agraffe, overstrung, &c., cost $975, for $250; Stool, Cover. N. B.—Has box for shipping. Call, private residence 210 West 21st street, this day or Sunday.

A GRAND SCALE FULL AGRAFFE 7¼ OCTAVE rosewood four round corners Pianoforte for sale, made to order; best city makers; cost $1,000, for $275; Stool, Cover, Box for shipping; also richly carved Parlor Furniture. Call at private residence, 120 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

BARGAINS.—BRADBURY OVERSTRUNG 7 OCTAVE Piano, $135; 7 octave Piano, rent $4; Organ, cost (new) $170, for $75. GORDON & SON., 13 East 14th st., near 4th av.

PIANOFORTES—SECOND HAND, IN THOROUGH order, for sale at low prices; also Pianofortes to rent, by CHICKERING & SONS, 11 East Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.

STEINWAY'S, WATERS', CHICKERING'S AND other first class second hand Pianos, at bargains; Pianos and Organs to let until paid for. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be beaten as to tone and beauty. We defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A FIRST CLASS TENOR, JUST ARRIVED IN NEW York, desires a position in a church choir; speaks English; is a good reader and can give best references. Address B. A., care of G. Schirmer, 701 Broadway.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

AT 8 THIS EVENING—A LECTURE ON NERVOUS Debility and Special Diseases, at Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM. Remember the address, 688 Broadway, near Fourth street. The largest and most magnificent museum in the world. Admission 50 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY, EDUCATED IN EUROPE, WISHES AN engagement, by the 1st of September, as teacher in a private family or companion to an elderly lady; references exchanged. Apply to or address MUSICIAN, care of Jordens & Martens, 1,164 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—HOME comforts, healthy location, long standing; thorough instruction. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

BOARD, INSTRUCTION, AND MOTHERLY CARE for a miss of 15, in a small, respectable, quiet family, in or near the city; references required. Call on or address F. E. RULAND, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE BOARDing and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st street and Kingsbridge road, New York. (Former residence of L. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen September 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, station M, or at G. LESPINASSE'S, 12 Pine street, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, Pa., opens September 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau street, New York, or to Colonel THEODORE HYATT, President.

FURNITURE.

A.—NINETY-FIVE DOLLARS. No. 1.
For above amount we will sell a fine walnut Dressing Case Chamber Suit, with marble tops and drop handles. FRANK RHONER & CO., 82 AND 84 BOWERY. Manufactory, 222 to 230 East Thirty-seventh street.

A.—WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR Furniture, Carpets and Bedding, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 and 157 Chatham street. An immense stock and low prices.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding, at lowest cash prices, by weekly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 410 Eighth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

A MAGNIFICENT GRAND DUCHESS PARLOR Suit, covered silk brocade, cost $400 for $200; do., $100; do. $40; Pianoforte, $30; Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

AUCTION.—NO. 39 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, HAVEN & CO. will offer at private sale Household Furniture of every description; Carpets, Mattresses, Parlor Suits, Pianos, &c., at auction prices.

BLACK WALNUT OFFICE DESK, 10 FEET LONG, with drawers, book rack, pigeon holes, &c., suitable for stock broker or banker's office, at a great bargain. Address RICHARDS, box 1,655 Post office.

GOOD SECOND HAND AND MISFIT CARPETS; ALL sizes; rich patterns and fine qualities; very cheap at the old place, 112 Fulton street; side entrance. Bring your measures with you.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND WINE cooler, is the best food and ice keeper in the world. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, 224 West Twenty-third street.

STORAGE.

A.—STORAGE.—WEST SIDE STORAGE WAREhouses, 593, 634, 636 Hudson street, 779 Greenwich street and 10 Abingdon square, for Furniture, Pianos, Baggage, &c., placed in separate rooms; always accessible; low rates; packing and moving carefully attended to. R. TAGGART, owner and manager, office 593 Hudson street, near Twelfth.

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES, EIGHTH AVENUE, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth street.—Storage for Furniture, Baggage, Goods and Wares of every description, in separate closed compartments. Night patrol receive goods at all hours.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, &c., in separate rooms; building has all conveniences; watchman at night. MICHALES & SON, 38, 40 and 42 Commerce street, near Bleecker.

FOR SALE.

A.—FOR SALE, CHEAP—LIQUOR STORES, LAGER Beer Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Hotels, Country Hotels, Roadside Hotels, Cigar Stores, Grocery Stores, cheap; Meat Markets, a fine corner Drug store; great bargains. MITCHELL'S STORE AGENCY, 77 Cedar street.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—A MINERAL AND Soda Water Business for sale, cheap, including horses, wagons, boxes, bottles, &c.; only part cash wanted. Call on or address H. B. A., 118 East Thirty second street.

A.—GROCERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, CORNER Grocery, many years established; handsomely and completely fitted up; no opposition. JAMES MOORE, 280 Tenth avenue, near Twenty-sixth street.

DRUG STORE—ONE HOUR FROM CITY; NO OPPOSITION; fine opening for physician; price low; a rare chance, and worth investigating. Dr. HALLON, Little Falls, N. J.

FOR SALE—STOCK, GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES, Book and Stationery; oldest stand in a city of 12,000 inhabitants, doing a safe and pleasant business which can be considerably increased; to an active man this is a rare opportunity to obtain a good stand with an established trade; terms cash; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address J. T. B., Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE northwest corner Fifty-ninth street and Second avenue. Apply on the premises or at northwest corner Fifty-eighth street and Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—SHOW CASE, AND TO LET, CIGAR Stands on Broadway, near Duane street, at $50 a month. Apply to B. WASSERMAN, 100 Duane street, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CORNER LIQUOR STORE, ON a leading avenue, up town, where there is a good family trade; price $1,000, half cash. Address J. V., Herald Uptown Branch office.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXtures, for $600. 326 First avenue and Nineteenth st.

MEAT STAND—A FINE DOUBLE STAND FOR the meat business, for sale cheap by the owner. Nos 413 and 414 Country row, west Washington market.

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CHANCE.—FOR SALE AT A bargain, Photograph Gallery 823 Broadway, or partner taken; reason, other business; good operator wanted.

RARE CHANCE FOR HOTEL KEEPERS.—FOR sale, the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of one of the best paying Hotels in Connecticut, on the line of New York and New Haven Railroad, near the depot. Sold only on account of sickness. Call on or address C. R. TOWNSEND & CO., 163 West street, New York, or G. W. M. REED & CO., 176 State street, New Haven.

MACHINERY.

ADAMS' POWER PRESS.—BARGAIN; 24½X37 platen, Cone Wheel; price $400. Hoe Drum Cylinder—Bargain, 28x41 bed; price $600; also several tons of Used Type, and varieties of Amateur Presses. VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO., corner Fulton and Dutch streets, New York.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW STEAM DREDGING Machine, Sage & Alger patent; can be changed to an upland excavator. Address McCLULLAN, SON & WALKER, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE ENGINES AND BOILERS, two Boat Engines, fine lot of Tanks, Boiler Flues and Greenhouse Pipes. NEW YORK TUBE WORKS, 530 West street.

IN STOCK—2 TO 100 HORSE POWER IN ENGINES and Boilers; large variety Steam Pumps, in thorough order, at reasonable rates. WILSON & ROAKE, Water and Dover streets.

THE NEW YORK STANDARD STEAM MOTOR COMpany, 94 Chambers street, first loft, invites estimates of steam engine builders for building their steam engines. Call for details.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A TWENTY HORSE power horizontal Engine and Boiler, in good order; state lowest cash price. Address L. W. WARNER & CO. 67 Murray street, up stairs.

3 CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE.—For sale cheap, for cash, two 4-roller Campbell Presses and one 6-roller Campbell Press. Address A. D., box Y, Post office.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

BARGE BEDFORD FOR SALE—IS 140 FEET LONG and 42 feet wide, has 2 decks, is housed in and has a very strongly built, copper fastened hull; is in good condition; can be seen at the foot of Fifth street, Hoboken. Apply to A. DUNN, 382 West Eleventh street.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A SCHOONER OF 43 tons register, carrying 75 tons in six feet of water. Inquire at office of A. B. HAZARD, iron shipping agent, Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—LIGHTER OR SCOW TO CARRY FROM 50 to 175 tons. Address, giving price and full particulars, box 344 Post office.

WANTED—A KEEL SCHOONER, FROM 25 TO 40 tons, suitable for a pilot boat. Address room 53 Sweeney's Hotel.

100 BOATS ON HAND—SHELLS, WHITHALL, Club, metallic Life Boats, and Spoon Oars, at shops 368 and 373 South street, and 114th street, Harlem River. STEPHEN ROBERTS.

$1,500.—FOR SALE, THE FAST SAILING Sloop E. A. FULLER; length, 45 feet; 15 feet beam; light draught; in perfect order. Apply to E. S. POWELL, 151 Front street, New York.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Liberal advances upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or the same bought. Also Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street, up stairs.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH STREET.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT JOHNSON'S, CORNER BOWERY AND SPRING street—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, &c., or the same bought. Most extensive establishment in the country. Private parlors for ladies. Goods for sale at sacrifices to pay advance.

AT JOSEPH SOLOMON & CO.'S, 134 FULTON street, near Nassau—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Plate, Silks, camel's hair shawls, Antiques and Articles of Vertu; established 1850; private office for ladies. Se habla Espanol.

AMERICAN OFFICE.—$75,000 ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewels, Silver, India Shawls, Silks, Laces, Valuables, &c. The utmost value loaned, or will buy. Established 1854. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway.

MONEY LOANED—ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWelry and Silverware, and the same bought. GEO. C. ALLEN, 1,190 Broadway, near Twenty-ninth street.

MONEY LOANED—ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND Jewelry, at D. ABRAHAM'S, 45 Chatham street and 29 North William street. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces and Shawls. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

PROPOSALS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE GENERAL Assembly of the State of Connecticut, approved July 23, 1874, the Committee on the Revision of the General Statutes of said State will receive proposals until August 20, 1874, for Stereotyping, Printing and Binding not less than three thousand copies of said Statutes, the Committee, however, reserving the right to reject any proposal and to require security from the successful bidder for the performance of the contract.
Specifications may be obtained by addressing JOHN P. C. MATHER, New London, Conn.
Dated July 27, 1874.

PROPOSALS
for
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK
for the
LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing delivering, fitting and putting in place the wrought and cast iron work required for the Library of the New State Department.
Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.
All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.
Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings and described in specification.
The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal.
Payments will be made monthly, deducting 10 per cent, until the completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the District wherein the bidder resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the government to do so.
Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.
Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.
All bids must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast Iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

UNDER AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF CONnecticut, approved July 23, 1874, will be received, until August 20, 1874, by the Committee on the Revision of the Statutes of said State, for stereotyping, printing and binding not less than 3,000 copies of said statutes. Specifications may be obtained by addressing JOHN P. C. MATHER, New London, Conn.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BEVEL TABLES AND the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions for sale only by the patentee, H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

A1.—GREAT AMERICAN BEVEL TABLES, WITH Delaney's patent wire cushions, indorsed by Garnier, Ubassy, Dion and others; tables nearly new, for $150. Bagatelles, Tripolites and Russian Bowling Tables; also a variety of new Games at reduced prices. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey street.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

KENTUCKY WHISKEY, 8 TO 12 YEARS OLD, COGnac, Peach and Apple Brandy, Clarets, Champagnes, sparkling Cognac; absolutely pure liquors only; sole agents for the Spanish Sherries of Gorman & Co., of London. GEO. E. H. GRAY & CO., No. 3 Park row.

REMOVALS.

REIDY & KIELY, MANUFACTURERS OF OAK Tanned Leather Belting, have removed to their new and commodious steam power building, 62 Frankfort street, opposite Jacob street, one block from the old stand.
NEW YORK, July 20, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.—Dr. Patterson's American Powders and Lozenges, for indigestion and all diseases of the Stomach; Powders, $2 per box; Lozenges, $1. All chemists' depots. FOUGERA, New York. MONTEUR, New Orleans.


# THE ICELANDIC MILLENNIUM.

## The Vikings' Home of Democracy, Learning and Love of Country.

## RECORD OF 1,000 YEARS.

## Norsemen the First Colonists in America.

## THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

## The King of Denmark Joins in the Solemnities.

## The Men and the Women of Iceland.

A very remarkable solemnity will be observed to-day in an isolated but interesting country on the confines of the Arctic Ocean. It is the celebration of the millennium of the first colonization of Iceland, which took place in the year 874, and it is also the day on which a new and liberal constitution, granted to it by the King of Denmark, goes into operation. The Icelanders are comparatively few in number, but they are a people noted for their great intelligence, for enterprise as navigators, and for having maintained what may be called a pure democracy for many centuries, despite the efforts of powerful neighbors to reduce them to subjection. Whether it was that Nature placed obstacles in the way of armies being sent against them, or that their country was not well adapted for military operations, or that their poverty was so great as not to make it an object to conquer them, the Icelanders have, through all the vicissitudes of their history, managed to retain in their own hands the right of self-government. Besides this they have a wonderful attachment to their dreary and inhospitable island. This, however, has not prevented several hundred Icelanders during the past few years emigrating to the United States and settling in the Northwest, to be followed, no doubt, by many more of their countrymen. In this connection it has to be mentioned that recent researches have brought to light certain evidences to show that nearly five hundred years before Columbus started on his voyage to America Icelandic mariners found their way to this Continent, and established colonies on the coast of New England, which they called Vineland. Some extracts from old Scandinavian records on this subject are given below. They have afforded much matter for speculation to persons interested in the history of the country before the Spanish discoveries. The Icelanders are, therefore, to Americans, in many respects, a people entitled to sympathy. They long upheld republican institutions in their Arctic homes, and were probably the first to introduce Christianity and civilization on this Continent, though all traces of both were lost in course of time. The King of Denmark, attended by a fleet, is to participate in the festivities in Iceland that commence to-day.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The gift of Christian IX. to his Icelandic subjects on the occasion of the millennium jubilee is the new constitution, which is conceived in a very liberal spirit, having in most of its articles been closely moulded upon the Danish charter of 1849, one of the freest in Europe. His Danish Majesty concedes to Iceland, in all matters concerning the island and not belonging to imperial jurisdiction, its own independent legislation and administration, superintended by an Assembly—the Althing—consisting of thirty-six members, thirty of whom are to be elected by popular suffrage on a very liberal franchise, the remaining six to be nominated by the King. It puts at the head of affairs a Minister named by the King and residing in Copenhagen, but responsible to the Althing and exercising his functions through a local Governor residing in Iceland and invested with an extended authority in all matters of a pressing nature or of local importance. Finally, it fully and to the same extent as the Danish charter guarantees the independence of the courts, the freedom of the individual, liberty of religion, of the press, of public meetings, of inviolability of property, of self-government of the municipalities and the

EQUALITY OF ALL CITIZENS BEFORE THE LAW.

Some difficulties had to be overcome before this result was reached. Last year the Althing expressed a wish that if the King should be disinclined to grant their full demands he would by an act of his royal authority cut the knot by according to the island a constitution for its internal administration and legislation, and this is what now has been done. The population has been prompt to acknowledge the vivid feelings of gratitude which the grant has awakened in their hearts, and the sense of loyal duty they obeyed in offering to the King their thanks for a charter giving to the representation of Iceland full legislative and financial authority. Referring to the fact that the grant was made this year, when memory carried them back through the span of a thousand years to the first settlements on the coast, the Icelanders proceed to say, "Your Majesty has thus touched the innermost and longest vibrating chords of our hearts, and placed your royal grace in the, to us, dearest light. In the royal proclamation it is graciously recorded that a thousand years ago Iceland became the home and the heart of a national life that was destined, by the preservation of the language of our forefathers and the historical or poetical commemoration of their deeds, to become of the highest importance to the Scandinavian North. From the last royal gift of liberty this national life may take a fresh start and a higher development, and that will afford us a new guarantee that also for centuries to come our and our ancestors' language will be preserved. As long as it survives it will raise to Your Majesty a monument more lasting than brass, and when in coming days our sons and the sons of our sons are writing down the feats and events of our time, they will name as the deed worthiest to be remembered and richest in blessings Your Majesty's royal gift of liberty." These words no doubt betray a strong national spirit among the poor but patriotic islanders, as distinct from that of Denmark proper.

THE PAST OF ICELAND.

The authentic history of Iceland commences at the dawn of the ninth century. As early as 800 A. D. a Dane named Garder was drifted from Scotland in stormy weather northwards to an unknown coast. He wintered in the country and called it Gardersholm. In 861 Naddod, a Norwegian adventurer, also found his way there. Seven years later the country was visited by another Norwegian, named Flake, who remained a year and called it Island. One of the earliest records of this isolated territory states that Christian relics were found by the Norwegians on their arrival, consisting of crosses, &c., which had been erected previously, it is supposed, by Irish settlers. However this may be, it is certain that the first successful colonization of Iceland was made under Ingolf, who was driven into exile on account of the cruelties of the Norwegian King Hagar. Ingolf, with his foster brother, made a fruitless attempt to locate on the southern coast in 870, and finally succeeded in 874, just 1,000 years ago, in establishing himself near the place where Reykjavik, the capital of the island, now stands. Others followed the two brothers, and that sequestered spot became the seat of religion, learning and of an enlightened republic. In the thirteenth century Iceland came under the sway of Norway and was allowed a considerable degree of self-government. When Norway was united to Denmark, in 1380, Iceland shared the same fate. The inhabitants for some time maintained a struggle for the remnant of freedom that had been left them by the Norwegian kings; but, the island having been laid waste by

A DREADFUL ERUPTION OF MOUNT HECLA,

the people submitted to Denmark on condition that all law suits should be determined by their own tribunals, and that natives only should be appointed to office. When Norway was wrested from Denmark, in 1814 (in consequence of the sympathy and aid extended by its monarch to Napoleon), and given to Bernadotte for his assistance to the allies, Iceland was not transferred along with it to the ruler of Sweden. The native Legislature or Althing, which had subsisted for nearly nine hundred years, was suppressed in the beginning of the nineteenth century, but was reorganized under a different model in 1843. Ever since that time the question as to the constitutional and political position of the island has been the subject of bitter and passionate contest, the home rule party claiming not only an independence, leaving to their sovereign very little but the bare name, but also demanding considerable financial subsidies from the national exchequer. The new constitution settles this dispute to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

Iceland (in native language Island) is situate in the northermost part of the Atlantic, on the confines of the Arctic Ocean. It is in many respects one of the most interesting spots in the world. Its physical features are most remarkable, and not less so are its history and the character of its inhabitants. It lies at a distance of 600 miles from Norway; 250 from Greenland; an equal space divides it from the Faroe Islands. Sixty hours' steaming takes a vessel from Leith, in Scotland, to its principal city. Its greatest length from east to west is 300 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south about 200. Iceland consists in great part of lofty mountains, many of which are active volcanoes. The interior is a dreary waste. Only a few level districts along the coast and a few dales, chiefly in the south, are habitable or in any degree capable of cultivation, while even there is scarcely a tree to be seen. The rest of the island is occupied with rugged tracts of naked lava and other volcanic productions; vast ice fields in many places connect its mountain summits, among which prodigious glaciers in some instances descend even to the coast. They and the torrents which gush from them render communication between one inhabited patch of land and another extremely difficult and dangerous. There are numerous boiling springs, such as the Geysers, in the southern district, which throw up at periodical intervals columns of boiling water more than ten feet in diameter and about 200 feet in height, preceded by a loud report like that of artillery. The Icelanders are the genuine descendants of

THE OLD NORSEMEN,

who worshipped in days long gone by Odin and Thor. The population of their ice-bound land once numbered 100,000, but in consequence of pestilence, famine and the destruction caused by volcanic eruptions at various times, it became considerably reduced. Since 1840, when the census showed 57,000, a gradual increase has taken place, until the inhabitants now exceed 70,000. They are distinguished for honesty, purity of morals, wonderful love of education, intense attachment to country and a sturdy spirit of independence. The men are tall, but not generally corpulent, with a florid expression, flaxen hair and open, frank countenances. The women are shorter and more inclined to corpulence than the men, and a certain degree of beauty is not rare among the girls. The men are not noted for energy, in fact, seem terribly disinclined to engage at any vocation save fishing. On the other hand, the women are remarkable for their industry, and devote themselves to the performance of work properly belonging to their husbands, brothers and sons. Overtaxed with domestic cares they go down to the wharves when a vessel comes in and by hard labor earn enough to buy scanty clothing for their children. They attend to the cows, make the cheese, cut the hay, carry the heavy burdens and perform manual labor generally. The women are not rated high in the scale of humanity in Iceland. Still, overworked as they are, the natural proclivities of the sex are not obliterated. In former times

THEIR COSTUME WAS PICTURESQUE

and becoming, and some traces of the old style are yet to be seen in the pastoral districts. A close body, a jaunty little cap on the head with a heavy tassel ornamented with gold or silver bands, silver clasps to their belts and filagree buttons down the front give them a very pleasing appearance. Of late years, however, fashion has begun to assert its sway, and even in this comparatively unknown part of the globe, the native costume is gradually becoming modernized. However, there is no lack of refined society in the island. There are many families as cultivated in manners as can be found in any part of the world, and on occasions of balls and parties a stranger would be surprised at the display of beauty and taste. This is, of course, almost confined to the wealthier classes, composed principally of Danish merchants and their families. It is hardly necessary to add here, that for many months of the year the sun is never seen, while during certain seasons the same luminary is visible at midnight.

THE CAPITAL.

Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, is situated on the southwest coast, on a strip of land between the harbor and a lagoon in the rear. The population is about two thousand. The houses are generally one story high, and seldom contain more than two or three rooms. The only stone building in the place is the cathedral, but the palace of the Governor and the university are not without pretensions to style. The public library contains 10,000 volumes, which will be considerably increased by the donation of public documents recently sent from the United States, but whether the gift will be interesting to the general reading public of Reykjavik is another matter. The university and library attract students from all parts of the island, and several of the professors and literary men have attained European reputations. Three newspapers are published in the town. A line of steamers plies between Reykjavik and Copenhagen, carrying the mails, and receives a subsidy from the Danish government. They make six trips a year, and touch at the Faroe Islands and at Leith in Scotland.

ACCOUNTS OF TRAVELLERS.

Iceland has not been favored with the visits of foreign travellers to any extent. Ross Browne, formerly United States Minister to China, passed a short time there in 1862. He described the huts or houses in which the natives live to be wretched in the extreme. The general condition of the people he found to be miserable, and that great room existed for improvement and elevation. Mr. Browne was treated with hospitality; but there could be no doubt as to the degradation and poverty of the inhabitants. A much later writer, Mr. James Bryce, who has just returned from Iceland, contributes to the *Cornhill Magazine* for June, 1874, a long and interesting article on the condition of the island. Mr. Bryce says:—"There are no trees, though apparently there were plenty in the tenth century, while we hear of men hiding among them and being hanged from them. No corn is grown, nor any other crop, except a few turnips and potatoes, which taste only half ripe. The only wild quadrupeds are the blue fox—who has probably come, as the white bear now and then does, on ice floes from Greenland—and the reindeer—the latter introduced about a century ago, and still uncommon, ranging over

THE DESERT MOUNTAINS.

There is no town except the capital, no other place deserving to be called even a village, unless it be the hamlet Akuregri, on the shore of the Arctic Ocean, with some fifty houses; no inns (save one in that village, whose resources consist of two beds, a single jug and basin and a billiard table); no hens, ducks or geese (except wild geese); no pigs, no donkeys, no roads, no carriages, no shops, no manufactures, no dissenters from the established Lutheranism; no army, navy or volunteers or other guardians of public order, except one policeman in Reykjavik; no criminals, only two lawyers, and, finally, no snakes. What, then, is there? Snow mountains, glaciers, hot springs, volcanoes, earthquakes, northern lights, ravens and, above all, deserts, or rather

THERE IS THE DESERT.

"For Iceland—and this is a point which none of the books of travel bring out—is really one vast desert, fringed by a belt of pasture land which lies along the most level part of the coast, and here and there runs up the valleys of the great rivers into the interior. The Icelanders have now for ten centuries been maintaining a ceaseless struggle against frost and fire, and frost and fire have been too much for them. They do not till the ground, for though corn and other crops were raised by the first colonists, these will no longer ripen, and they have given up the attempt to construct roads, to reclaim barren tracts, even to build themselves comfortable houses, because one of the terrible spring or winter storms or more terrible earthquakes may destroy in a moment the labor of many years. Despondency and sluggishness may be pardoned to a people who remember as it were yesterday, eruptions like that of Skaptar Jökull, in 1783, which covered with lava and ashes a tract larger than most English counties, and caused either directly or through the famine, it produced

THE DEATH OF A FIFTH OF THE POPULATION

of the island. Nor is it strange that they should set little value on time, or, indeed, as one sometimes thought in moments of impatience, regard time as an implacable enemy to be got rid of at all hazards and by all devices. For they have always more than enough time for everything they have got to do, more time than they need in the three months summer to garner in their scanty crop of hay, far more than they need in the long unbroken night of winter for the men to mend their nets and tools, while the women spin and weave the wool into the thick blue vadmal and out of it make garments for the household. Nature, to be sure, has much to answer for in the wretchedness of an Icelander's lodging and food. There is no timber, the stone is bad for building purposes, and one need not complain of the absence of luxuries when everything comes over 1,000 miles of sea. Still the house need not be a mere rabbit burrow, as it mostly is. It is built of sods, and covered on the top with grass and weeds, looking, when it stands with a hill behind it, itself so like a hillock that you are in some danger of riding over it and finding the horse's feet half way

DOWN THE SMOKE HOLE

before you know where you are. Inside it is a labyrinth of low, dark and narrow passages, with tiny chambers opening off them—one of which has, perhaps, some little furniture, a table or board doing duty for a table, a couple of stools and one or two bedsteads (often in the hollow of the wall). There is a small window, but its frame is fixed so that it cannot be opened. The air, therefore, is never changed, and as the room is seldom or never cleaned, as the chambers are half full of dried stockfish and reek with a variety of other smells, any one can fancy what the interior of an Icelandic farm house is like, and can understand why the first thing to be done on entering it is to light a pipe and smoke furiously till the room is in a cloud." It must be said, however, that other travellers have not found matters as bad in Iceland as they are described by Messrs. Browne and Bryce. One of the first circumstances that attracted the attention of some earlier visitors to the island was the attainments of the natives in ancient and modern languages and their devotion to the study of the sciences. These travellers beheld with wonder men whose habits bespoke a wretched state, who suffered numerous privations, and who, amid the storms of the surrounding sea, sought by fishing in their little boats the provisions upon which alone their families depended. Among these men was an intimate knowledge of the classic writings of antiquity and a susceptibility to all the beauties which these models disclose. The Icelanders delight in the study of the history of their dreary country as set forth in ancient poems, and their passionate devotion to their homes seems almost inconceivable. The most favored nation of the earth cannot furnish examples of such intense and all-absorbing love of home and country. The Lutheran clergymen are well informed, simple in their manners and zealous in their calling. They are paid in kind by the people. Usually they get a sheep, or an ox, or perhaps one of these animals is taken when young, and after being fattened by a member of the congregation is returned to the pastor. Schools are in all the settlements, and rarely can a native be found who can neither read nor write. The language of the natives is distinct from that of the modern Scandinavians. It is the old Norse tongue, and a national pride is felt in its preservation. In their late address to the King the Icelanders dwell pointedly on this subject.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

The claim that an Icelander was the first discoverer of America is not so destitute of substantial grounds to rest upon as many would be inclined to think. The records of the ancient Scandinavians may be taken, perhaps, with some degree of allowance. However, they state very clearly and minutely that in the year 1002 Herjulf (a descendant of Ingulf, a famous navigator of that age) and his son Bairf, both Icelanders, subsisted by trading between Iceland and Norway, and that in the latter country they passed the winter seasons. At the close of the year their vessels, as was the custom, were divided, and Bairf, sailing to Greenland, did not find his father. He had never visited Greenland before. He steered westward for many days, and a strong north wind bore him considerably to the south. After a long interval he arrived in sight of a low, woody country, which compared with the description he had received of Greenland he was sure could not be that country. Proceeding to the southwest, he joined his father. The information that Bairf gave of this discovery induced Lief, who had already discovered Greenland, to equip a vessel and proceed towards the Continent of America. With thirty-five companions he sailed towards the south in the direction indicated by Bairf. Arriving at a flat, strong coast, with

MOUNTAINS COVERED WITH SNOW,

visible at a great distance, they called it Halluland. Proceeding still south, these adventurous Icelanders came to a country of more attractive appearance. From the pretty full description given this was probably Nova Scotia. They called it Markland. A brisk north wind blowing for two days brought them to a finer country, woody and undulating and abounding with natural produce. They were unable to find a port; nevertheless they landed, as there was an abundance of fish in the river, which flowed into a bay. They ventured to pass the winter there. This country they called Vineland or Wineland. They found the nights and days less unequal than in Iceland or Norway. On the shortest day of the year (December 21), they noticed that the sun rose at half-past seven in the morning and set at half-past four in the evening. During their stay, which continued a year, they were approached by some natives (red men), whom they killed. The navigators, we are told, returned to their homes and carried with them the story of their discoveries. Others, during the succeeding hundred years, followed in the path their countrymen had trodden, but troubles arose, and some Scandinavians who brought their wives and children with them had difficulties in reference to their conduct. The Vineland colonists treated the aborigines as enemies, and a continued state of warfare existed. It is believed by many who have investigated the matter that the Vineland of the northern navigators was the coast of New England, probably Massachusetts. If Christianity was established on this Continent 800 years ago it soon died away, for according to the writings of the Sagas, a priest who left Copenhagen about 1100 for Vineland was, on his arrival, put to death by a man who spoke his own tongue.

MONUMENT TO THE DISCOVERER OF AMERICA.

There are legends of navigators visiting America during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but there is nothing definitely known from the Scandinavian writers after the year 1120, when a bishop sailed from Greenland for Vineland, of whose fate nothing thereafter was ever heard. There is a blank up to the time when Columbus set out on his voyage of discovery. It may be mentioned that Ole Bull was last year collecting subscriptions at concerts among his countrymen to erect a monument to Lief, the first alleged discoverer of America, who touched American soil 400 or 500 years before the landing of Columbus; and there are indications that the Genoese were not only acquainted with the voyages of the Norse sailors to America, but that they were not without influence on his plan and its execution. Icelanders frequently visited the Mediterranean, notwithstanding the fact that they were to a great extent cut off by frozen seas from the more favored portions of Europe. Their fame as mariners was well known and their acquaintance with southern navigators afforded favorable opportunities of spreading a knowledge of their voyages to distant and then unknown lands. In the journal of the London Geographical Society (1835) it is shown that Columbus in 1477 made a voyage to Iceland, which he considered the Thile or Thule of Ptolemy. Thule was discovered by Pytheas, who believed he reached the North Pole; so that on this island the longest days were twenty-four hours, and there was constant day during the six summer months and constant night during the six winter months. From the time of its discovery it was regarded as the most northern part of the known world, although no further knowledge was obtained respecting it until it was settled by the Norwegians, in the ninth century. Columbus had, therefore, an opportunity of learning of Vineland, which had been colonized over 400 years previous to his visit to Iceland by the natives of that country and of Norway. At all events, it is now contended that the Scandinavians preceded Columbus in discovering the American Continent. It is not likely that this incident in the history of Iceland will be forgotten during the ceremonies that are to take place to-day and to-morrow in that distant and rugged country. It is understood that several Americans, including Mr. Cyrus W. Field and Mr. Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, will be present at Reykjavik to assist at the solemnities. From all that has been said on the subject it would appear that the festivities, literary exercises, &c., in which the entire population of Iceland are to join, will be of a very novel and highly interesting nature.

THE KING AMONG HIS ICELANDIC SUBJECTS.

Preparations have been made on a grand scale for the reception of Christian IX. It will be the first time that a crowned head visits the shores of the distant island, so long the home of the fierce and proud Vikings, who preferred exile to submission, and who resisted for centuries all temptations and threats to make them exchange their republican poverty for golden chains of vassalage. Heirs to the crown have now and then visited Iceland, not always with their free consent, but often as a sort of penance for youthful escapades. Frederick VII. once spent a few days on the island before he ascended the throne, but a king will undoubtedly be a novelty. The steam frigate Jylland was to have conveyed His Majesty and suite to Reykjavik. Some men-of-war, having on board the midshipmen's school, Prince Valdemar (the King's youngest son) among the number, were to escort the royal frigate. Christian IX., in sharing personally with his Icelandic subjects the proud memories of the past and the joyful hopes of the future, will, no doubt, do much to cement the ties that have bound the island to Denmark since 1380.

### The Press on the Celebration.

In treating of the great historical and geological importance of the Iceland millennial celebration the *New Yorker Presse* of yesterday says:—

The festival, besides being invested with all the customary pomp and display of monarchical Europe, will be also notable in other respects, and cannot fail to draw thither a great number of visitors from every quarter of the globe. No inconsiderable number of professional tourists will seize this opportunity for going to the extreme north and visiting a country which people as a rule regard only with constant shivering and chattering of teeth. In this respect they will certainly find themselves agreeably mistaken. The inhabited part of Iceland is at this season, as above indicated, nothing less than a rigid expanse of ice and snow. But the summer climate is warm and agreeable. It is a country that scarcely knows a night, where the sun shines with steady, unbroken rays in the cloudless sky, possessing, for the majority at least, the charm of novelty. The vegetation in a certain sense is even luxurious, the meadows particularly exhibiting a delightful coat of green. Then there is the northern, volcanic portion of the island, where there is a vast extent of rock and lava, where the volcanic forces are active even to the present day, and often there are eruptions whose suddenness and grandeur are not equalled elsewhere on the globe. In a scientific and especially in a geological sense Iceland is a highly important country, where the most remarkable discoveries are yet to be made. The jubilee celebration will doubtless attract many scientists, many of whom will, perhaps, reside for a time in the island in order to make personal investigation. And not alone important scientific results, but a still closer investigation and a good description of the country we expect from the organized expedition of the NEW YORK HERALD, which is under the lead of the hardy and competent North Polar traveller, Dr. Hays. If the HERALD had undertaken this expedition with a view of making it profitable simply, it might have engaged other than a geologist of acknowledged ability, who will at least require some thousands of dollars to complete his task. There is also another deputation from the United States, led by the veteran telegraph manipulator, Cyrus W. Field, and comprising four of the most capable and expert travellers and writers of the time, including the well known Bayard Taylor, from whom we may expect the most complete and able local descriptions. Many European countries will take an active part in the celebration. First come Norway and Sweden, for whom the celebration possesses a special interest, with a numerous deputation. The universities of Copenhagen and Christiana will be well represented. The Danish literary and scientific societies have completed arrangements to erect a monument to the Iceland poet, Snorre Sturlevon, who, it will be remembered, collected those ancient fables and anecdotes. Germany will certainly not lose the opportunity, and England is doubtless well represented. Thus there will be during the next few days grand and peculiarly festive scenes at the little capital of Reykjavik, of which we expect to receive the most lively descriptions. More important will be the trustworthy reports as to the country itself and its dimensions, which may disclose some wonderful facts.

# THE SEASIDE CAPITAL.

**The Summer Season—Only the Last Month Remaining—The General Results So Far and the Prospect at "The Branch"—Not a Great Success, but Better Than Was Expected.**

LONG BRANCH, July 31, 1874.

The last day of July is rapidly passing away, and we are on the verge of the last month of the season at the seaside, at the springs, on the lakes and among the mountains. The season for the pleasures and recreations of the country is considered as embracing our summer months of June, July and August; but this year at "the Branch" there were only a few scattering birds of passage till after the 1st of July, and, as usual, there will be a general clearing out by the 1st of September, regardless of the thermometer. Last year, in consequence of the heavy storms of August, with the resulting general stampede from the country, the summer harvest of Long Branch was a failure; and this year, unless we have through the important month of August hot, dry, roasting weather, our landlords mostly, in balancing their books, will find the balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

June this year at "the Branch" was a loss to the hotels; July has given them a promising lift, but unless the "rush" shall be maintained through August the profits of the most popular and successful of these houses will be comparatively light. The travel on the New Jersey Southern Railway, in each direction, four, five or six trains per day, is immense; but in each direction a large proportion of these travellers are through passengers. Considerable bodies of visitors, too, in great excursion parties or in numerous crowds made up of small parties, all concentrating here, come in the morning and are gone in the evening, and transient visitors, but for a night or two, are more numerous than heretofore. In short, it is getting more and more the fashion with our people who do not go to Europe for the summer and who can afford to "swing round the circle" at home, it is getting more and more to be "the style," to have their own summer retreats, or to make the grand tour of Niagara, the St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga, the Hudson, Long Branch and Newport. The increase in the number of private cottages at this place within the last ten years, for example, with the enlargement of the hotel accommodations, here and at various points all along the coast down to Cape May, will account satisfactorily for the apparent general slackness of the season. Taking these increased accommodations into the estimate the increase of the summer travel to the Jersey coast and up and down this coast since the war is really astonishing. Where there were hundreds of passengers there are thousands, and where there were thousands there are tens of thousands. So it appears that New York city is the greatest and most popular summer resort in the United States, in being the common central point of these seething currents of travellers, and from which they diverge again to every point of the compass.

Our landlords here are hopeful of a continuous and increasing "rush" through August, with favoring skies. They say that we shall have various diversions to draw immense crowds of visitors—such attractions as grand military receptions, fancy dress balls, scrub races, tournaments, boat races, grand picnics and clambakes, and we hear it whispered that a movement is afloat to give the President and his Cabinet a grand dinner at the Ocean Hotel, to which a numerous body of distinguished public men are to be invited, without distinction of party, and from all parts of the country.

Governor Parker, at the late inspiring Union meeting between Northern and Southern soldiers on the old Monmouth battle field, said that he hoped that at the Philadelphia National Centennial of 1876 there would be gathered around the venerable Hall of American Independence a national Convention of soldiers from all the States, pledging together their faith on the altar of the Union; and this idea, it is thought, may be widely enlarged in a grand Union dinner here this season, on a no-party platform, to General Grant, because, as they say, it is out of the question that he can be a candidate for another Presidential term, and that he is only keeping quiet on the subject in order to maintain peace for the time being between Messrs. Blaine, Butler, Conkling, Morton, Logan and other aspirants of the republican church.

At all events, our hotel men say that if we are favored by a beneficent Providence with good, hot, roasting weather through August, the summer season at Long Branch will be crowned with the laurels of a great victory.

# SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.

Little Mac and Mrs. McClellan are summering in Switzerland.

Cyrus W. Field is bound to be cool. He goes to the North Pole this week.

The family of Dr. Joseph Worster are at "Morrison's," Catskill, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Campbell, of No. 77 West Fiftieth street, are at Easthampton, Mass.

Mr. Addison B. Hall and family, of this city, are at the Boar's Head Hotel, Hampton, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Copland and family, No. 472 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, are at Setauket, L. I.

William M. Evarts and family are making a tour through Canada, and were last week in Montreal.

The family of Daniel Drew, of No. 41 Union square, is spending a part of the season at Croton Falls, N. Y.

Dr. and Mrs. A. O. Stevens, of No. 143 West Forty-first street, are spending the summer at Newburg, on the Hudson.

Dr. Wagstaff and family, No. 31 Washington place, are spending the summer at their country seat, near Islip, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. J. Brewster, No. 434 Fifth avenue, have gone to the Gregory House, Lake Mahopac, for the rest of the season.

Mr. Augustus L. Brown and family, of No. 514 Fifth avenue, are at the Ocean House, Newport; also Mrs. George A. Fellows and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Norris and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Slater are among New Yorkers at the Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

Mrs. Duke and family, of No. 167 Lexington avenue, has just returned from the lakes, and will go to Glen Cove, L. I., where they spend the rest of the summer.

Several American families are occupying cottages at Tadousac, a Canadian watering place situated at the mouth of the Saguenay River. The Earl of Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, has a cottage there.

Admiral Porter and family, General McDowell and family, General Belknap, Secretary of War, and family, and Mr. Moses H. Grinnell are passing the season at the Pequot House, New London. The Germania Band furnish music at the Pequot House. The season there is particularly brilliant.

Among recent departures for camp life in the Adirondacks are Mr. Frederick Schack, Daniel S. Riddle, a prominent member of the Bar; Dr. F. Seeger, Mr. I. Hess, Colonel H. C. Lockwood and Mr. Frank Whitfield. The basis of operations will be from Martin's Hotel, on Lower Saranac Lake.

# OUR PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Frank H. Smith, the Secretary to the new Board of Indian Commissioners, whose health has not been good for some time, will leave Washington in about a week for his second excursion to the Indian country, at the government expense. He will go to Fort Sill, thence to Montana, and should his health not be restored he will go then to Arizona and New Mexico.

# BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

## The Race from Newport to Vineyard Haven.

### Stiff Breeze, Angry Seas and a Remarkable Run.

### The Comet the Winner of the Schooner Prize and the Qui Vive That for Sloops.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, July 29, 1874.

Fortunate, indeed, has the Brooklyn Yacht Club been on its annual cruise, and, now that it is drawing to a close, the yachtsmen can truthfully exclaim that, "Never since its organization have we enjoyed ourselves so thoroughly as during the past week." Excepting the calm weather of the first day this crack association has been favored with pleasant breezes, while, now and then, the delicious sport of flying like lightning-steeded coursers before a spanking breeze has fallen to its lot. The ball was grandly opened by them on the run to New Haven, repeated in the sail to Greenport, then to New London, again from there to Newport, and now here, or rather across this narrow part of the island, to Vineyard Haven, the race having resulted in one of the finest contests ever witnessed, the wind being all that the greatest grumbler could have desired, at times blowing "great guns" and ever breezing stiffly.

As I advised yesterday the race from Newport to Vineyard Haven was agreed upon last evening in the cabin of the flagship, and at once the several captains repaired to their yachts and gave the necessary orders to carry into execution the arrangements for the aquatic battle. But few of the yachtsmen or their guests went ashore at Newport, and hence a good night's rest enabled them to rise early, swallow contentedly the morning meal and see that everything was snug and safe for the run out to sea.

The morning was fair, though the clouds scudding up aloft warned the mariner that there would be wind enough, and probably some to spare, before the journey was ended. The Madeleine in good season dropped down to Goat Island, and, taking a position opposite the officers' quarters there, prepared to time the yachts as they went away on their mission to the West Chop buoy off Vineyard Haven, distance fifty-five miles. Ten vessels started, as under:—

SCHOONERS.

| Name. | Owner. | Length. Ft. | In. | Breadth. Ft. | In. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fleur de Lis | Vice Com. Dickerson | 73 | 5 | 21 | 3 |
| Alice | Mr. Williams | 71 | 8 | 26 | — |
| Clio | Asten & Bradhurst | 67 | 10 | 18 | 6 |
| Comet | W. H. Langley | 72 | 4 | 21 | 6 |
| Gypsie | H. F Livingston | — | — | — | — |
| SLOOPS. | | | | | |
| White Wing | A. P. Bliven | 55 | 9 | 17 | 10 |
| Sadie | Smith Ford | 47 | 7 | 16 | — |
| Helena | F. M. Flint | 34 | 11 | 13 | 11 |
| Qui Vive | Thomas Clapham | 38 | 7 | 14 | 2 |
| Sallie | Mr. Dixon | — | — | — | — |

THE RACE.

At eight o'clock signal was made from the flagship that, whenever disposed, the commanders of the yachts might begin the race, but several minutes elapsed before an inclination was manifested to take advantage of the order, when at last the captain of the Gypsie, observing that each was holding back for the other, set a good example by crossing the imaginary line, followed by the fleet White Wing, then the little 'un, Helena, with the others as follows:—

THE START.

| Name. | H. | M. | S. | Name. | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gypsie | 8 | 16 | 32 | Alice | 8 | 24 | 55 |
| White Wing | 8 | 18 | 20 | Fleur de Lis | 8 | 25 | 13 |
| Helena | 8 | 20 | 32 | Clio | 8 | 29 | 32 |
| Sadie | 8 | 21 | 35 | Comet | 8 | 30 | 12 |
| Sallie | 8 | 22 | 08 | Qui Vive | 8 | 34 | 10 |

The duty of timing the yachts bent on a fight with Old Neptune and his coadjutor Boreas being performed, the Madeleine up anchor and prepared to follow. It will be remembered that under the agreement balloons were not allowed and the restrictions imposed only allowed working topsails, stay-ails and jibtopsails. It was the last of the flood in the harbor and the wind piped merrily from the southward.

The contest now commenced in earnest, and the beat out of the harbor enabled the captains to display some pretty seamanship and the extent of their knowledge of the waters thereabouts. The White Wing, after spinning around under Fort Adams and standing over to the other shore, first tacked toward Bateman's Point at 8h. 30m., and the fleet followed in quick succession, the Helena being second, Sadie third, with the Qui Vive last, Mr. Clapham having been a little tardy in crossing the line. The yachts now tacked as the judgment of their sailing masters dictated, but all with one intent—to reach out by the lightship on Brenton's reef. The Alice and Qui Vive at this time were closely hugging the shore under the light at the entrance of the harbor, but this manœuvre was injudicious, as they lost several minutes thereby. The White Wing and Gypsie were standing out on the port tack at this time, and were among the first to pass to the southward of the lightship, with the Sadie next, and so on, the brush down the harbor putting them in the annexed positions at this first objective point:—

PASSING BRENTON'S REEF BUOY.

| Name. | H. | M. | S. | Name. | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Wing | 9 | 04 | 05 | Helena | 9 | 19 | 00 |
| Gypsie | 9 | 06 | 00 | Clio | 9 | 20 | 03 |
| Sadie | 9 | 15 | 03 | Alice | 9 | 22 | 08 |
| Sallie | 9 | 17 | 00 | Madeleine | 9 | 22 | 30 |
| Comet | 9 | 18 | 09 | Qui Vive | 9 | 23 | 00 |
| Fleur de Lis | 9 | 19 | 00 | | | | |

The competing craft presented a fine appearance as with a fair wind they laid their course to the destination. The sea in every direction was ablaze with white caps, and before each racer there swelled out a broad expanse of boiling foam as they cut their way through each fast rolling wave. The White Wing, standing to her work like a thing of noble impulse, was the leader of the racers, with the Gypsie to windward, and the contest between this sloop and schooner began magnificently, and did not terminate until near the end. At 9h. 21m. the Comet, thinking that the Sadie was walking away from her, sent up her jibtopsail, and at the same time it was noticed that the Clio had her's in position. The Sadie also sent up this sail at 9h. 28m., but off Seenet Rocks it was taken in, as it did more harm than good in pushing her nose into the angry sea and stopping her headway. Now everything was cracking lively over the sea, the larger boats making good weather, but the lesser craft had a hard time, burying their noses deep down at every plunge. Much interest was centred on the headmost yachts for a time, and the Comet came in for her share of admiration, having walked by two or three of the sloops soon after leaving the lightship, when she turned her attention to the gallant Sadie, and, without a great struggle, danced merrily by her at 9h. 42m., and then tore madly on for the White Wing and Gypsie. Just before this the sturdy Sallie, which had a good position up to the windward and just astern of the Sadie, met with a mishap and lost all chances of victory. It was the carrying away of her topmast, the strain of the jibtopsail in the heavy sea being too much for the spar, and it

SNAPPED WITH A CRASH.

when she fell back among the rear guard. The Madeleine all this time was doing well, and with her cruising sails only now walked up among those in the van, and, making nothing of the sharp rolling waves, took a position to leeward of the Fleur de Lis, which yacht was distinguishing herself and doing nobly. At 10h. 02m. the town of Westport bore northeast by north from the Sadie, and the positions then were:—White Wing, Gypsie, Comet, Sadie, Fleur de Lis, Madeleine, Clio, Alice, Sallie, Helena and Qui Vive. The sight was fine, and each yacht had a grand opportunity to display its vaunted prowess. The tussle still excitedly continued between the White Wing and Gypsie, with the chances in favor of the latter, as she did not seem to mind the sea, and scorning every rough blow danced forward, taking the next one as if she liked it. At 10h. 05m. the Fleur de Lis sent down her staysail, and, relieved of it, did better. All this time the Madeleine was picking up her leeway, and, passing the Fleur de Lis, assumed a commanding position astern of the Comet, and everybody who was watching her intently felt as if she would creep up with her and become the leading schooner if they had a little further to go. The cracking breeze had sent the Clio along very prettily all this while, and at 10h. 38m. she had passed to the windward of the Sadie, looking the "thing of life," and partly submerged. The lightship

ON THE SOW AND PIGS

was now sighted, and it was observed that the leaders were keeping away for that off shore mark. Anxious hearts were on the Sadie's deck, as at this time it seemed that she might draw on the latter sufficiently to enable her to win the prize offered for the sloops; but the plunging sea was too much, and she could not make the headway in it necessary to become the winning craft.

The race continued gradually, and each yacht held bravely to all the punishment that Neptune saw fit to chastise it with, and in a short time, as the leaders reached into Vineyard Sound and along Cuttyhunk, Nashawena, Pasque and Nashon Islands and the Middle Ground, the struggle continued, the position of one or two of the schooners being changed, until the Comet, sailing like a witch, whirled by the winning mark in advance of them all, the Madeleine 2m. 18s. behind her; but as she was not in the race this is of but little moment. Next was the Fleur de Lis, then the Clio, Gypsie and Alice of the schooners, while the White Wing led the lesser yachts, the Sadie next and the others not far behind. The arrival of the yachts was now officially timed, and the day's sport was over—a glorious one in all respects—and the time seldom if ever beaten, as the Madeleine, though not in the race, made the run of forty-five miles without her light sails and passing to the leeward of all her competitors in 4h. 19m., while the Comet's run was but 4h. 24m. 30s.

OFFICIAL TIMING.

| Name. | Start. H. M. S. | Finish. H. M. S. | Elapsed Time. H. M. S. | Corrected Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCHOONERS. | | | | |
| Comet | 8 30 12 | 12 54 42 | 4 24 30 | 4 25 16 |
| Fleur de Lis | 8 25 13 | 1 09 33 | 4 44 20 | 4 45 08 |
| Clio | 8 29 32 | 1 17 50 | 4 48 18 | 4 44 30 |
| Gypsie | 8 16 32 | 1 18 48 | 5 02 16 | 5 02 16 |
| Alice | 8 24 55 | 1 18 59 | 4 54 04 | 4 54 04 |
| SLOOPS. | | | | |
| White Wing | 8 18 20 | 1 30 08 | 5 11 48 | 5 01 20 |
| Sadie | 8 21 35 | 1 45 00 | 5 23 25 | 5 05 12 |
| Qui Vive | 8 31 10 | 2 03 00 | 5 28 50 | 5 00 36 |
| Sallie | 8 22 08 | 2 25 59 | 6 03 51 | 6 03 51 |
| Helena | 8 20 32 | 2 42 00 | 6 21 28 | 6 21 28 |

Thus the Comet wins the schooner prize, beating the Clio with time allowance 19m. 14s. and the Fleur de Lis 19m. 52s.

The Qui Vive is the fortunate winner of the sloop prize, beating the White Wing with time allowance but 44s., a narrow escape for Mr. Clapham, and the Sadie only 4m. 36s. Though the defeat of the White Wing seems very annoying, her jolly party of gentlemen, who have been the liveliest of all on the cruise, did not regret it greatly, as they say "no amount of intricate calculations can deprive them of the glory of making the shortest run of the sloops by 11m. 37s."

It is the opinion of many that had not the Sallie carried away her topmast she would have troubled the saucy White Wing, as at that time she had a very excellent position.

The fleet ran up into the harbor and came to an anchorage some distance off shore, where they will remain until Friday. To-morrow the yachtsmen will go blue fishing and the next morning run for New Bedford, when they will return to Newport if practicable as a squadron.

## THE QUEENS COUNTY YACHT CLUB.

The second annual regatta of the Queens County Yacht Club, having its headquarters at Flushing, will take place on Thursday, the 13th of August. The yachts will be divided into three classes, viz.:—First class, cabin, sloop rig; second class, open, sloop rig; third class, cat rig, and time allowance will be made of one minute to each foot. The race is to be open to all comers, and the course will be from a point opposite Miller's Hotel, at Little Bayside, around Stepping Stones buoy, to a boat moored at City Island; thence to Throg's Neck and around the stakeboat home, the course to be sailed over twice. The prizes will be a silver cup and a pennant.

# ATHLETICS.

The rage for pedestrian and other athletic exploits seems rather to increase than decline.

Payn has failed, but at nine A. M. on Monday Harry Brooks, the so-called champion walker of the West, will commence his walk at Christ's Park, East 132d street, near Harlem Bridge. He undertakes to do fifty miles in ten hours, without any previous training.

The Clan-na-Gael issue an attractive programme promising excellent sport in a series of Irish national games at Jones' Wood on Tuesday next. The following is the order laid down for the manly exercises on the occasion:—

1. Putting the heavy weight. 56 lbs.
2. Putting the light weight, 14 lbs.
3. Hop, step and jump.
4. Three standing jumps.
5. One hundred yard foot race (handicap).
6. Running long jump.
7. Three hundred yards hurdle race (handicap).
8. Vaulting by hand.
9. Wheelbarrow race.
10. Sack race.
11. Pole and high leaping.
12. Bell race.
13. One mile foot race (handicap).
14. Three-legged race.
15. One mile walk (handicap.
16. Hurling match (not open).
17. Running high jump.
18. Football match (not open).

All entries are closed on the grounds with the Chairman and Secretary ten minutes before each race. The games, with the exception of the football and hurling matches, are open to all comers, and the winners will receive handsome prizes.

A CALIFORNIA PEDESTRIAN.

There recently arrived in New York a citizen of San Francisco, who, twenty years ago, was a resident of New York and a member of the police force under the *régime* of Matsell and Havemeyer. His name is James Kennovan. He is now upwards of sixty years of age, and yet has performed such extraordinary feats as to call for unqualified indorsements from the leading members of the press of the Golden Gate City. Among other exploits which he proposes to attempt is that of dancing and walking thirty hours without a cessation of pace. If he prove successful in this effort he will enter upon a hundred mile walk, with a regulation musket, and attempt to illustrate the fullest power of human endurance. Kennovan is said to have passed through many adventures in his California career, and comes to the metropolis apparently well prepared to make good his extraordinary promises as a pedestrian and athlete.

# MILITARY AFFAIRS.

On Monday next, August 3, the Fourteenth battalion (Brooklyn), Fifth brigade, Second division, National Guard, will go to Creedmoor for rifle practice. The Separate troop (cavalry), of the same brigade and division, will be in front of the butts on the same day.

Colonel David E. Austin, the acting Brigadier General Eleventh brigade, has ordered the commandants of regiments and their adjutants to appear at headquarters on August 5 for instructions.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Lockwood, Seventy-first infantry, has tendered his resignation on account of business engagements.

The regimental court martial of the Thirty-second regiment convened at the armory on Monday evening. Captain Louis Finkelmeier, the president, adjourned the court until next Monday.

The Roehr Guard, Company F, Thirty-second regiment, Captain Fred. J. Karcher, are making arrangements for a moonlight parade in "Dutchtown," which is to take place some time next month.

A general court martial which lately tried First Lieutenant J. T. Kirkman, Tenth infantry, United States Army, at Fort Clark, Texas, on a charge of drunkenness, could find no criminality in the accused's having rendered himself unfit for duty for six days by the use of intoxicating liquors.

A general court martial tried lately in Madison barracks, New York, Captain Edmund C. Bainbridge, Fifth artillery, United States army, on charges of neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. The Court found that the prisoner should forfeit $95 per month until he would render certain reports and returns, &c.

On the 15th ult. General Crook bade an affecting adieu to the Twenty-third United States infantry, that since 1866-67 has battled with the snows of Idaho, the heat of Arizona, and hostile Indians. The regiment is now ordered to another department.

THE WIMBLEDON CHAMPION SCORE.

For the information of American riflemen the winning score for the Elcho Challenge Shield, made by the Scottish team this year at Wimbledon, is given below. Scotland averaged seventy-nine, England seventy-eight and Ireland seventy-six per cent. The distances are 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Fifteen shots at each distance.

800 YARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. Clark, 15th Edinburgh | 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 4—69 |
| Edw. Ross, London Scot. | 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5—58 |
| John Clews, 3d Renfrew | 4 5 5 5 3 5 4 5 3 3 4 3 5 5 5—64 |
| Sergeant W. Fergusson, 1st Inverness | 4 3 5 2 4 5 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 2 5—62 |
| R. B. Burgess, 1st Newc'e. | 2 5 4 3 3 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 4—62 |
| Serg't. G. Girdwood, 1st Ayr | 3 3 5 5 5 3 5 4 4 5 3 3 4 5 4—61 |
| T. Whitelaw, 3d Lanark | 3 3 3 5 4 3 5 2 5 5 5 5 4 5 3—60 |
| R. H. W. Dunlop, Lon. Sct. | 2 5 3 0 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 3 4—58 |
| Total | 504 |

900 YARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. Whitelaw | 4 5 5 4 5 4 2 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5—66 |
| W. Clark | 3 5 3 5 5 5 4 2 5 3 5 5 4 5 5—64 |
| Sergeant Fergusson | 3 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 3 5 5 4 4—64 |
| R. H. W. Dunlop | 2 2 5 5 3 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 3 5 5—61 |
| E. Ross | 3 4 3 5 5 3 4 5 5 3 4 5 5 2 5—61 |
| J. Clews | 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 2 2 3 4 4—61 |
| R. B. Burgess | 3 4 5 4 5 5 3 5 2 5 0 3 3 4 5—56 |
| Sergeant Girdwood | 4 3 4 3 4 4 2 5 5 2 3 5 4 3 4—55 |
| Total | 488 |

| 1,000 YARDS. | | Total. | Grand Agg'e. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sergeant Fergusson | 2 5 5 4 3 2 2 4 4 5 5 3 2 3 3 | 52 | 178 |
| Mr. Dunlop | 4 5 4 5 3 5 5 3 5 2 5 4 4 3 5 | 62 | 181 |
| Mr. Burgess | 5 3 3 3 4 4 4 2 3 5 3 5 2 3 5 | 54 | 172 |
| E. Ross | 5 3 3 5 5 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 5 4 5 | 62 | 191 |
| J. Clews | 5 5 3 2 4 2 3 2 4 4 5 2 3 3 5 | 52 | 177 |
| Sergeant Girdwood | 3 5 0 0 2 3 0 5 2 2 2 2 5 5 5 | 41 | 157 |
| W. Clark | 3 5 3 5 4 2 5 5 5 3 4 5 4 4 5 | 62 | 195 |
| T. Whitelaw | 5 3 5 3 2 4 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 | 60 | 186 |
| Totals | | 445 | 1,437 |

The London *Telegraph* says that Americans have overridden the principles of their Declaration of Independence by keeping up a standing army, and then turns round to twit us for reducing our army of 50,000 men down to a corporal's guard of 20,000. In case of an inter State commercial quarrel the South will find itself in complete harmony with the West, and "between them they will have little difficulty in peacefully coercing New England and the other manufacturing States of the Atlantic seaboard.

An imperial warrant, which is about to receive the Emperor's signature, provides that no army volunteers will be dismissed after one year's service but such as shall have passed a successful examination qualifying them for a commission in the reserve.

The Ministry of War of Germany has decided to proceed with the construction of three additional ports for the protection of Strasburg. They will be situated at Anenheim, Neumuehl and Sundheim, and are expected to be completed in 1878.

The whole of the German infantry will be furnished with the new Manser rifle by Christmas, 1875, by which time the cavalry will have received their Chassepots.

The French War Office goes into statistics to probe that with the modern arms of precision the losses in battles since the Crimean war do not reach one-half of what was suffered in the wars of the first Empire. At Waterloo the French lost thirty-six and the allies thirty per cent of the forces engaged; while at Solferino the French lost ten per cent and the Austrians only eight.

# A FIENDISH GIRL.

## A Child of Thirteen with a Mania for Baby Burning.

## A STREET WALKER AT ELEVEN.

### The Mother's Testimony—An Interview with the Youthful Prisoner.

The disciples of the respective theories of total depravity or morbid impulse as explaining dark but purposeless crime may either of them claim evidence in support of their pet theory in the circumstances leading to the arrest of a young girl at No. 418 East Seventeenth street yesterday morning. The officer who executed the summons was from the Thirty-fourth precinct, and the charge was defined to be attempted murder and incendiarism. Henrietta Weibel had been a domestic at Leopold Appell's Hotel, West Farms, for a few days. She had not been cheerfully industrious, but until Wednesday last she had manifested no fiendish proclivities. On that day, however, she stealthily proceeded to a room on the second floor, where the baby of Mrs. Frank—a boarder—was asleep in its cot, and shortly afterwards an alarm of fire was raised, and a hurried rush up stairs by the alarmed mother revealed the fact that the infant was enveloped in flames. Happily it was rescued uninjured, but half suffocated with smoke, from which, after medical assistance, it was slow to recover.

A few hours afterward smoke was discovered issuing from the dining room closet, where the table linen was kept. And still again on the same day some wearing apparel in a hall closet was discovered ablaze. It did not at once occur to the proprietor that the girl was the incendiary; but on his suspicions being aroused he sharply questioned her, and she at once and unhesitatingly confessed the crime. She said she couldn't help doing it; that whenever she saw a baby asleep she wanted to burn it. It having been ascertained that she had six months since attempted to burn a baby belonging to Mr. Kinney, of Tarrytown, Mr. Appell had the girl arrested.

Yesterday evening a reporter proceeded to No. 418 East Seventeenth street, with a view of investigating, if possible, the moral influences of the girl's home. After some difficulty the wretched dwelling was discovered on the second floor of a rear and rank-smelling tenement house. The stairs that led up to it were foul; the room was comfortless, and seated on a rickety chair was Mrs. Weibel herself—an overflowing woman as to shoulders and waist, with large dark eyes and a sensuous lower jaw. The reporter stated his errand, whereupon the lady, who was stitching an article of fine cambric, became partially dissolved in tears, and spasmodically rehearsed her daughter's antecedents, as follows:—

"She was always a bad girl, was Henrietta—a very bad girl. I have five children. I was left a widow two years since. Henrietta is thirteen years and seven months old, and not fifteen, as the police report states. I was about to become a mother when my husband died. I could not look after Henrietta properly, and she began to go out at night among loose girls and stay till eleven and twelve o'clock. When I was sewing for a baker near she was so cunning as to get all my earnings before the work was done, and when I took it I had no money to get. Oh!" cried Mrs. Weibel, "she is a terrible bad girl, and if she has been guilty of trying to burn a baby I hope they will punish her all they can."

The mother furthermore stated that she had placed Henrietta in a juvenile reformatory twelve months since, but that she ran away and subsequently "hired herself out" in Westchester county.

THE ACCUSED IN HER CELL.

The little girl, against whom rests such a terrible accusation, is at present confined in the lock-up of the Thirty-fourth Police precinct, at Tremont. A HERALD representative called there yesterday afternoon, and on intimating a desire to see the juvenile prisoner was at once conducted down stairs by the Sergeant in charge. The would-be baby cremationist was found in a large, well lighted cell, and as she lay coiled up, as it were, on the board used for a bunk, with a folded blanket answering the purpose of a pillow, her childish face and almost infantile form were sufficient to challenge the credulity of the visitor as to the identity of the youthful prisoner. Her facial expression is by no means unprepossessing, and as her

LARGE, LUSTROUS HAZEL EYES

looked responsive to a kind inquiry of the Sergeant, her young face seemed to light up with a confiding smile, which it would be difficult for one morally depraved to counterfeit. The girl, who was very neat and tidy in appearance, does not seem to be more than twelve years old, although, according to her own statement, she is between fourteen and fifteen.

"Henrietta," queried the writer, "is it true that you tried to burn a baby at West Farms?"

"Yes, sir," was the prompt and apparently ingenious reply.

"What could have prompted you to attempt such a wicked deed?"

"I don't know, sir; something told me to do it."

"Would you not have been sorry had you succeeded in killing the child?"

"No, sir, I don't know that I would."

"Then you don't seem to like babies?"

"No, sir."

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT BABY BURNING.

"Was that the first time you ever tried to burn a child?"

"No, sir. When I was living with Mrs. Kinney, at Tarrytown, I had a mind to set fire to the baby, but I didn't do it."

"How long did you live with Mrs. Kinney?"

"I was there a month and two weeks."

"Did Mrs. Kinney discharge you then?"

"No, sir; it was the first place I ever was in, and the work was too hard for me; it was chamberwork I had to do."

"Are your parents living, Henrietta?"

"My father is dead, sir, but my mother is living in Seventeenth street, New York; my father was a tailor, and mother is a dressmaker."

"What did you use in setting fire to the bed where the baby was lying at West Farms?"

"Nothing but matches, sir."

"Do you know that you are charged with a terrible crime, and have you thought of what is going to become of you?"

At this question Henrietta first appeared not to comprehend its meaning, but after a few seconds she seemed to take in its full import, and quickly raising hersolf from the recumbent position which she had maintained until now,

BURST INTO A FLOOD OF TEARS,

sobbing out, "I feel so sorry, I am such a wicked girl. I'll never do it again. Oh! my poor mother cried so when I left her last. She has always had a good name, and now it breaks my heart to think that I have brought her into disgrace. I'll never do it again. I did not think of heaven or of death, or else I wouldn't have done it.

"You haven't always been a bad girl, have you?"

"No, sir; I always went to day school and to Sunday school."

"What Sabbath school did you attend?"

"On the corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, at Dr. Crosby's church."

After offering a few words of consolation to the childish heart which was convulsively apostrophizing a mother's sympathy and love, the writer took his departure, saddened by the excessive sobs of the youthful prisoner.

A VISIT TO WEST FARMS.

A HERALD reporter called at the hotel kept by Leopold Appell, in the ancient village of West Farms yesterday afternoon for the purpose of ascertaining further particulars in connection with the charge against Henrietta Weibel. As he alighted from a carriage in front of the hotel indicated the writer was met by a person of marked Israelitish features and unmistakable Hebrew accent, who speedily answered affirmatively to the salutation, "Mr. Appell?"

Having announced the object of his visit the writer was somewhat surprised to hear the hotel proprietor say, in broken English, that he had no news whatever for the "reporters of the press."

"Was not the girl, Henrietta Weibel, arrested at your instigation?"

"She was."

"Then you know something of the charge against her, and of her actions while stopping here?"

AN OBSTINATE LANDLORD.

"I know nothing about it. I suppose you have already got the news from the Captain."

"Do I understand you to plead ignorance of everything connected with the charge against the girl, although she has been living in your house?"

"She was not my servant, and I know nothing about it."

"Whose servant was she, then?"

"She was with a lady in the hotel."

"Is the person alluded to here?"

"I think (hesitatingly) she is."

"Will you be good enough to call her?"

Here the landlord reluctantly moved from in front of the bar to a side door and called "Mrs. Stein."

The person addressed at once appeared, carrying a baby in her arms, the nose of the little one furnishing conclusive evidence of having recently come in contact with mother earth or some other damaging obstacle.

In answer to the writer's request for information regarding the conduct of Henrietta Weibel while in her employ, and where she had obtained the girl, Mrs. Stein replied substantially as follows:—"I was very sick some time ago and had no one to nurse my baby, so I asked Mr. Appell to get me a nurse in New York. He went to

AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

in Second street, and, having found this girl there, brought her home; I know nothing about her at all."

"You took her, then, without knowing anything of her character or disposition."

"Yes, I had to take her without reference, but I will never do it again."

"Did you ever notice anything peculiar or eccentric about her?"

"Not exactly; but I never liked her ways; she was only with me nine days, and when she was nursing the baby something told me always to look after her."

"When did you first mistrust her?"

"On last Wednesday morning, when she set the bed on fire; she came and told me that the bed where the baby was lying was burning up, and that I had better come and look after it."

"Was it your baby that was in the burning bed?"

"No, it was my cousin's child."

"Did you then conclude that she was not a safe person to have the nursing of your baby?"

"Not until the afternoon of that day, when the second fire took place, did I take my baby away from her."

"Do I understand you to say that you never saw anything wrong on the part of the girl, excepting those alleged attempts at arson?"

"Nothing whatever. I never before found fault with her, but I always thought she was too young and too small to nurse a baby."

Here the interview terminated, and the writer, having wished Mrs. Stein a "good evening," re-entered his carriage and was rapidly driven from West Farms.

# NEW YORK CITY.

At a meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday afternoon the office of Medical Director of the department was abolished.

The Astor Library will be closed during this month, and the Cooper Union Library will be closed for two weeks after to-morrow.

Kate Branigan, aged thirty years, of No. 259 Bowery, was seriously burned yesterday while cooking at a range in a restaurant at the above number.

John A. Banvere was committed by Justice Murray yesterday at Jefferson Market, charged with stealing a clock and some blankets from Joseph Barnett, of No. 26 Thompson street.

Company K, of the Ninth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will encamp at East Passaic, N. J., from Thursday, August 6, to Monday, August 10, with drills and parades each day, under command of Captain B. W. Spencer.

The receipts of cotton yesterday were:—From Norfolk, 75 bales; New Orleans, 440; Baltimore, 94; railroads, 36. Total, 645 bales. From all ports in six days, 3,799 bales. Stock in all ports, 187,992 bales; in New York 101,599, which is a larger stock than that of the same date last year.

Mr. George H. Smith, of No. 190 Waverley place, while swimming in Canarsie Bay, yesterday, off Barren Island, rescued two men from the bottom of a capsized sailboat. They were in a rough channel and nearly exhausted when discovered, and their boat drifting helplessly out to sea.

Pay rolls for the officers, clerks and engineers of the Department of Public Parks for the month of June were yesterday sent to the Finance Department. On their payment will depend the action of the Commissioners in reference to discharging or continuing their force at work. If these salaries are charged to the maintenance fund President Stebbins says the men will have to be at once discharged.

# BROOKLYN.

A number of the Brooklyn policemen, with their wives, had their annual picnic yesterday at Rockaway, and had a good time.

Cinderella Kent has brought an action against her husband, William H. Kent, for divorce, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. On one occasion, she says, he kicked her out of the house with a child in her arms, and on another he told her she would have to turn out and earn her own living.

Maria Louisa Notting, a German servant girl, who is accused of having robbed a number of houses in which she had been employed as a domestic, was arrested and locked up yesterday. As near as can be ascertained she has taken about $1,000 worth of clothing and jewelry from various parties.

# LONG ISLAND.

The Flushing and North Side Railroad Company yesterday received the first of their new parlor cars.

The money asked for by the North Side Railroad Company to guarantee the extension of their line to the village of Huntington has all been subscribed, and the work of construction will be commenced during the coming fall.

Through disarrangement of the trains on the South Side Railroad on Thursday evening, caused, as is understood, by the breaking down of an engine, a great number of passengers were detained at Rockaway until past midnight, and did not arrive at Bushwick on their return home until about three o'clock yesterday morning. Much impatience was manifested by the crowd, which at times broke out into turbulence. The management of the company in connection with the affair was freely and severely criticised, and there was considerable cursing and some threats of violence, but, fortunately, nothing more serious.

# NEW JERSEY.

The committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county appointed to investigate corrupt practices have their report ready. It sets forth certain acts against one member of the Board which, if proved, will consign him to State Prison.

Rudolph, the desperate convict who escaped from the Hudson County Penitentiary, was equipped yesterday with a ball and chain which cannot easily be filed off. He remarked, with a smile, that all these precautions were of no consequence.

John S. McClelland, the telegraph operator who was on duty at the Bergen cut of the Pennsylvania Railroad when the collision occurred by which two lives were lost, has been admitted to bail by Judge Hoffman. He is under three indictments for manslaughter.

## A CASE OF CHOLERA IN HOBOKEN.

Yesterday morning Officer Bagley, of the Hoboken police force, found a man lying in a hallway on Second street suffering from pains in his stomach. The sufferer was taken to the police station and the City Physician called in. He pronounced the man's complaint an unmistakable case of cholera, and by his directions the sufferer was taken to the County Hospital at Snake Hill. He gave his name as William Koenig and his residence No. 600 Grand street, New York. He cannot survive to-day.

## INTO THE DEPTHS.

### Crossed in Love—The Sad Fate of Bertha Richelm.

The cloak belonging to the ill-fated young girl who committed suicide by jumping off a Hoboken ferryboat was kept in the police station at Hoboken for identification. Yesterday morning two gentlemen from old Hudson City took away the cloak to their home, where it was identified as belonging to Miss Bertha Richelm. She was the daughter of Julius Richelm, of Palisade avenue, was twenty years of age and very handsome. She was living in the family of a gentleman named Culver, on the corner of Ogden avenue and Cedar street. She had been receiving attentions from a young man, and her father learning the fact told her she must either insist on a marriage promptly or warn him to discontinue his visits. She broached the proposition to the young man accordingly, and he informed her, after some hesitation, that his circumstances would not warrant their marriage just then. She thereupon told him to discontinue his visits. After this she became disconsolate, and was heard to say that she would drown herself. Early on Thursday morning she borrowed three cents from the milkman, dressed herself and started for the ferry and for the grave. Her body has not yet been recovered.

## JERSEY CITY FINANCES.

### What it Will Cost to Run the City Government for the Ensuing Year—Retrenchment in All Departments.

There never was a more economical Board of Finance in Jersey City than the present one. The reductions made in the appropriations for the ensuing year are without precedent. The Board of Public Works asked for $167,000, but they are cut down to $130,000. The Board of Works has been most extravagant, especially in the Street Department, the management of which is now most reprehensible. The Board of Finance have discovered that this department is made subservient to political ends.

The Board of Aldermen asked for $52,000, and they have been "knocked down" at $40,000.

The Police Commissioners asked for $478,256—an exorbitant amount—and they are cut down to $433,750, a sum still too great by $100,000.

The Board of Education asked for $292,150, but they have been told to rest content with $241,000. This appropriation is largely in excess of any former one.

The Board of Fire Commissioners asked for $135,948, but their claim was stricken down to $130,000.

The Board of Finance and Taxation appropriated to their own department the sum of $498,940.

The total appropriations amount to $1,174,690; from this is to be deducted the amount received from the State school fund, $142,340, and the total amount to be raised by tax will be $1,331,349 68, which is less than the appropriation for last year by $50,000.

The Board of Finance have effected wonderful reforms and have done much to re-establish public confidence in the municipal government. Their action in cutting off the printing swindle has been highly commended by all classes of the citizens. It is now suggested that all the advertisements be published in pamphlet form and distributed among the tax payers

# CHEMISTRY'S CENTENNIAL.

## Distinguished Chemists at the Grave of Joseph Priestley.

## THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

### Ceremonies in Honor of the Great Deceased—The Unveiling of the Statue in England.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., July 31, 1874.

This usually quiet town was early astir, the streets being thronged with representatives to the Convention of the Centennial of Chemistry, to celebrate the discovery of oxygen by Joseph Priestley, whose remains lie here. Before the hour of organization the school house, with large seating capacity, was well filled, there being little or no standing room. Many of the wives and daughters of the visitors and residents graced the occasion with their presence. Among the

MOST PROMINENT CHEMISTS

present were:—E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.; Thomas M. Drown, American Institute Mining Engineers; Trail Green, President Lafayette College; L. Pranz, of Boston; A. H. Gallitin, of New York city; E. L. Forister, Columbia College, Washington, D. C.; R. Pynchon, Professor of Chemistry, Trinity College, Hartfort, Conn.; Frederick Hoffman, New York city; Theodore G. Womley, Columbus, Ohio; W. Elwyn Waller, School of Mines, Columbia College, New York; Charles H. Chandler, of Antioch College, Ohio; J. W. Mallet, of the University of Virginia; Misses Swallow and Capen, of the Girls' High School, Boston; R. C. Kedzie, of the State Agricultural College, Michigan; W. R. Kedzie, of the State Agricultural College of Kansas; Persiver Frazier, Jr., Assistant Geologist State Survey, Philadelphia; Arthur H. Elliot, of Baltimore; Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, of Columbia College, New York; Professor Leeds, of Stevens' Institute of Technology, Hoboken; Dr. Chandler, of Columbia College, New York; Henry T. Croft, of the University College, Toronto; T. Sterry Hunt, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; C. Gilbert Wheeler, Professor of Chemistry, University of Chicago; Edward T. Cox, State Geologist and Chemist of Indianapolis, Ind.; Eugene W. Hilyard and S. H. Douglass, of the University of Michigan, and Dr. Henry Coppee, late President of the Lehigh University.

The meeting was called to order shortly after nine o'clock. After music by the band prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Pychere. Professor C. H. Chandler, of Columbia College, New York, was chosen chairman. Colonel David Taggart, of Northumberland, delivered the address of welcome as follows:—

COLONEL TAGGART'S ADDRESS.

I have been chosen by my fellow citizens to offer to the learned and distinguished men and women who have gathered here to commemorate a grand discovery and to honor a great name, a brief but earnest welcome. We cannot follow you through the wide realms of science, nor explore very deeply the mysteries of nature, for we know more about oxen than oxygen, and a great deal more about the whey of milk than the milky way. But we can move with equal step in paying tribute and reverence to the illustrious man who, eighty years ago, found among the rude forefathers of this hamlet a quiet home, and seventy years ago an honored grave. While in the lapse of everlasting time all human names must be forgotten, many ages will have come and gone, and left their silent footmarks on the earth before the name of Priestley will pass from the memories and records of his fellow men. He has written it in letters of light and glory upon the highest, broadest pillars of the universe. By right of genius and labor he takes rank with the dead, but sceptered sovereigns who still rule our spirits from their urns. Like the eagle he built his eyrie upon the mountain top, inaccessible to vulgar intrusions. In that pure atmosphere he dwelt not above human spite, jealousy and detraction, for it is easier to get below than above them, but above their annoyances

THE SHAFTS OF BIGOTS AND FOOLS

were aimed at him; but they could not penetrate the triple armor which philosophy, enthusiasm and truth had thrown around him. Like you, gentlemen, he made science his mistress, and with a pure heart and an untiring mind he worshipped her through long days of labor and nights devoid of ease, and to-day he stands with Galileo, Newton, Harvey, Franklin, Faraday and Humboldt, grand, colossal and enduring, one of the great high priests in the boundless and beautiful temple of nature. A brutal English mob could burn his dwelling and in an hour of political madness and religious frenzy destroy the work of years; but it could not stay the indomitable energy of his genius nor dim the lustre of his well earned renown. While the miserable wretches who composed that mob have long ago given back to the great element which he discovered seventy-five per cent of their worthless carcasses, more than eighty years afterwards his great name is a talisman to draw to this quiet village many of the most renowned knowledge gatherers of the nation—an aristocracy of learning and intellect—that can afford to look down from its high citadels of thought and achievement with pity, if not with contempt, upon the more vulgar aristocracy of blind accident.

In conclusion, I would merely reiterate to you, men and women of science, in behalf of all my neighbors, a very sincere and unfeigned welcome to our homes and to our hearts, and let me assure you most earnestly that we are not only willing but anxious to make you remember with pleasure your well-timed pilgrimage to the home and grave of the greatest discoverer of his time.

The address was briefly responded to by the President of the meeting. On motion a committee was appointed to confer with the centennial meeting in Birmingham, England; also to take part in spirit in the unveiling of the statue of the late Joseph Priestley in that city. Numerous letters of regret were received and read to the meeting. Then followed a

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND LABORS

of Dr. Joseph Priestley by Professor Henry H. Croft, of Toronto, Canada. Professor Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., then gave some interesting sketches of the life and read several original letters of the late Dr. Priestley. The reading of letters occupied considerable time, at the conclusion of which the following

CABLE TELEGRAM WAS READ:

To the American chemists assembled at Northumberland, Pa.—Our marble statue, representing Priestley discovering oxygen, will be unveiled to-morrow, presented by the subscribers through Professor Huxley to the town and accepted by the Mayor. We greet you as colleagues in honoring the memory of a great and good man. THE PRIESTLEY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.
BIRMINGHAM, England.

THE RESPONSE.

The following telegram was sent to England:—

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., July 31, 1874.

The brother chemists at the grave, to their brothers at the home of Priestley, send greeting on this centennial anniversary of the birth of chemistry.

The Convention adjourned till two P. M.

### The Afternoon Exercises.

At two P. M. the chemists proceeded to the Priestley mansion, where they were photographed. In this building the apparatus, books, manuscripts, &c., belonging to Dr. Priestley, and other objects illustrating the history of chemistry, were on exhibition.

The meeting reassembled at three o'clock. Andrew Hueston, aged eighty-eight years, said to be the oldest printer in the United States, occupied a seat on the floor. It was announced that there were fifty scientific delegates present. Professor T. Sherry Hunt, of Boston, delivered an extended review of the century's

PROGRESS IN THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY.

He traced the progress of chemistry as an art from the earlier times, endeavoring to show that it took form as a science in the eighteenth century. Referring to the three great chemists who, a hundred years since, began a new era, he said that Priestley, though he had made known the existence of oxygen, still held to the old philosophy, and died at last a defender of the phlogistic hypothesis to the downfall of which his discovery had so much contributed.

At the conclusion the speaker was warmly applauded.

THE FOLLOWING DESPATCH

was sent to Birmingham, England:—

Welcome despatch received. Professors J. L. Smith, Youmans and Joy were appointed a committee to represent us in spirit at the unveiling of Priestley's statue.

A committee of five were appointed to co-operate with the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the next meeting, in establishing the chemical section on a firmer basis. The meeting then adjourned.

At the morning session a resolution that a committee be appointed to confer with the managers of the Centennial Exposition as to the best means of inducing the largest number of European professors of chemistry and cognate sciences to visit America in 1876, was referred. At half-past six

THE GRAVE OF PRIESTLEY

was visited by at least five hundred persons, including many ladies, who repaired to the cemetery, which is located on the outskirts of the town, where, standing uncovered, they listened to a beautiful address by Professor Henry Coppée, of the Lehigh University, who, at short notice, acted in the place of Professor Henry, from Washington, D. C., who was unable to be present. He expressed his regret at the absence of Professor Joseph Henry, to whom the duty of making the address at Priestley's grave had been originally assigned, and his extreme reluctance to act at such short notice as a substitute. He yielded to the urgent request of the committee, and solicited the indulgence of the audience.

THE ADDRESS AT THE TOMB.

He spoke of Priestley, not only as a chemist, but a theologian, political economist and historian, calling special attention to his lectures on history and general politics, published in London in 1793, the year before he came to America. He allowed that Priestley was dogmatic and controversial, but claimed that he was ardent in search after truth; that he thought he was right and that he would propagate his views. Priestley's "Essay on Education" contained many suggestions which are now being carried out. His views were unpopular in his day, but are singularly good in ours. That essay was published in 1764. Dr. Coppée referred to the death of Priestley as one example among many others that the great masters of science have held their lives chiefly of value that they may still labor and achieve for the world. He told his physician that he would be perfectly satisfied if he could patch him up for six months until he could complete the printing of his works. The excellent points in Priestley's character were held up for the imitation of all, and the brief address closed with a delicate allusion to the virtues and merits of his wife, who was an invaluable help to her husband, and who was presented to the ladies present as worthy of their imitation.

On the tombstone over the remains of the honored dead is the

FOLLOWING INSCRIPTION.

In memory of the
REV. DR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY,
who departed this life on the 6th February, 1804.
Anno ætatis LXI.
Return unto thy rest, oh, my soul!
For the Lord hath dealt bountifully with thee.
I will lay me down in peace and sleep till I awake
in the morning of the resurrection.

On either side lie the remains of Henry, the son of Dr. J. Priestley, who died December 11, 1795, aged eighteen years, and Mary, the wife of Dr. J. Priestley, who died September 11, 1796, aged fifty-five years.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At eight o'clock this evening the hall was again filled to listen to Professor J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., who, taking as his subject, "A Century's Progress in Industrial Chemistry," gave a full review of the effect of chemistry upon the industry of the world for the past hundred years, making it really the science of the nineteenth century. In doing this the advantages of soda, sulphuric acid, chlorine, coal, &c., were shown as marked examples of the benefits reaped from the labors and free-will offerings of chemistry. The meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

# MURDER IN TENNESSEE.

### A Memphis Weather Prophet Found Dead in His Bed—Evidences of Opium Poison—An Unfortunate Woman Accused of the Crime.

MEMPHIS, July 27, 1874.

Considerable excitement was produced in this city early this morning by the reported murder of William Dardis, an old man, who has resided here for the past quarter of a century. Repairing to his rooms, on Jefferson street, between Second and Third, and making my way through the crowd that had assembled, a ghastly and sickening scene was presented. There lay the deceased on the floor, surrounded by pools of blood, and in an almost perfectly nude condition, and near by on a bed was a woman in a deep sleep, evidently produced by some powerful narcotic. This girl was Sue Morgan, a well known and unfortunate woman of bad character. The tableau was repulsive in the extreme, and was well worthy the pencil of Hogarth or Gustave Doré. The warm sun glared through the dirty windows into a poorly furnished apartment, where everything was in confusion and the height of disorder; dust was everywhere, and a sickening effluvia pervaded the atmosphere, and there was an old gray headed man curled up in death, and a woman, half uncovered, was breathing stertoriously on a badly mussed bed near by. Doctors Taylor and Rogers, who had been called in, went to work on the woman, using the stomach pump with the happiest effect, bringing up morphine and whiskey in great quantities, and thereby saving, for a time, her miserable life.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

John Spellman, in the absence of the regular Coroner, held an inquest, and Dr. Marable made a post-mortem examination. With the exception of several slight abrasions and bruises on the face and neck of the deceased no evidence of violence was discovered, and the blood with which he was surrounded was supposed to have come from his mouth and nose when he fell from the bed. But two witnesses were examined. Maggie Williams, the first, testified that she lived close by, and that late last night she heard "a row" progressing; saw Sue Morgan coming out, followed by Mr. Dardis, who had a heavy stick; Sue screamed out that she intended to kill him; both parties went back into the house. The second witness, an Italian named Bertola, testified that he resided in a room just in the rear of that occupied by Mr. Dardis; at seven o'clock this morning Sue Morgan came to his room and asked him to help her put Mr. Dardis in bed; he went in and found William Dardis dead on the floor; he then went immediately for an officer.

It is supposed that it was after Bertola left the girl that she took the morphine, intending to kill herself.

THE VERDICT.

After hearing the testimony and weighing the circumstantial evidence in the case the jury of inquest returned a verdict that William Dardis came came to his death in the following manner, to wit—from being drugged by some person or persons to us unknown.

When Sue Morgan recovered she was taken to the station house, and a warrant was sworn out charging her with murder, and this forenoon she was turned over to the Sheriff and carried to the County Jail. The evidence against her is altogether circumstantial and of a rather weak character. The death seems to have been the result of a big drunken spree, in which both parties engaged. She says that Mr. Dardis must have died early in the night, and that as soon as she woke up in the morning and found him on the floor she went to Bertola's room and asked him to come in and put Mr. Dardis back in bed, and that when she found he was dead she took morphine to kill herself.

THE DECEASED.

William Dardis was a native of Ireland, and in the early part of his manhood served in the British army. He has lived in Memphis for the past twenty-seven years, where he was highly respected by the community. For many years past he has kept an intelligence office, where persons seeking either help or situations were accommodated. Before "Old Prob." went into the prophesying and weather gauging business Mr. Dardis was the weather clerk of Memphis.

## MEETING OF EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

At 2 P. M. yesterday a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration was held at Castle Garden. The members present were Commissioners Jones Starr (in the chair), Edmond Stephenson, G. W. Quintard, Mayor Havemeyer, George Forrest, Daniel Maujer and James Lynch. Some ordinary routine business having been transacted, the Treasurer presented bills for supplies to Ward's Island and Castle Garden, amounting to $14,218 18, and pay rolls for the month, $8,744 67, the whole amounting to $22,962 85. These were passed by the Board.

The resignation of P. J. Macpherson, interpreter, was accepted. W. H. Macpherson, nominated by Mr. Forrest, made application for the vacancy; but, on the motion of Mr. Stephenson, the matter was, for the present, laid over. The resignation of Charles Schiff, gatekeeper, was accepted; and, on the nomination of Mr. Stephenson, Louis Cluff was appointed in his place. John S. Robinson was appointed agent of the Commissioners at Buffalo and Garret A. Madden at Rochester. It was resolved that the agency at Poughkeepsie be discontinued from the 1st of August. The resignation of Dr. Philip Essroger, as resident physician at Ward's Island, was accepted. The matter of appointing assistants to the chief clerk in the Labor Bureau was referred to the Castle Garden Committee, with power to act.

The agent of the Alsace-Lorraine Society appeared before the Board and strongly urged that the employés of that society might be allowed ingress immediately on arrival to the emigrants from their country, to protect them from lodging house runners and other injurious persons. The members of the Board coincided with Commissioner Lynch that the rule should, without exception, be sustained that the agents of no society or nationality whatsoever be admitted to the emigrants until the officials of Castle Garden had fully completed their duties.

This concluded the proceedings, and an adjournment took place.

## HYDROPHOBIA IN A HORSE.

### A Valuable Animal Dying from Canis Rabius.

A few days ago Mr. William Lake, of Winfield, a suburb of Brooklyn, on visiting his stable found his favorite horse making strange noises, kicking and trying to bite the horse standing next him and all who approached. He was at once taken to a veterinary surgeon in Bushwick avenue, who at once pronounced it a case of rabies. A dog had been kept in the stable, but he showed no signs of illness, no wound was found on the horse, and the only way in which his malady could be explained was that Mr. Lake had allowed his horses to graze in a field near the stable, where he might have been bitten by some strange rabid dog. An effort to drink water brought on an excess of the symptoms in the horse; he foamed at the mouth and uttered sounds somewhat resembling the yelp of a dog. He would kick, bite, plunge and exhibit all the appearances of an animal in a delirious frenzy of fear or pain. Finally in one of these mad spasms yesterday he died—evidently a genuine and of course fatal case of equine hydrophobia.

## THE WHITE SLAVE TRADE TO VENEZUELA.

The testimony in the case of the laborers who who were victimized by the intelligence office keepers, Sanders and McMahon, was closed yesterday evening, to the great relief of Mr. Benneville, the Mayor's private secretary. Mr. Charles H. Neil, agent of the Venezuelan Steamship Company, testified that he never authorized Sanders and McMahon to promise the men $1 66 per day and $10 a month in lieu of their board. He asserted that his instructions to Sanders and McMahon were to ship men to Venezuela who would be satisfied with sixty-five cents a day. Mr. Neil complained bitterly of the great injury to his business caused by this swindle, and said that he was in no wise responsible for the inducements which were held out to the men. Mr. Benneville will report upon the case to the Mayor.

# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—THE STREETS OF NEW YORK, at 2 P. M., and at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Louis Aldrich and Miss Sophie Miles.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Joseph Wheelock and Miss Ione Burke. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
No. 585 Broadway.—Parisian Cancan Dancers, at 2 P. M. and at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue.—THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

COLOSSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Thirty-fifth street.—LONDON BY DAY. Open from 10 A. M. till dusk.

ROMAN HIPPODROME,
Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street.—GRAND PAGEANT—CONGRESS OF NATIONS, at 1:30 P. M. and at 7 P. M.

# WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, August 1, 1874.

## THE HERALD FOR THE SUMMER RESORTS.

TO NEWSDEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:—

The NEW YORK HERALD will run a special train between New York, Saratoga and Lake George, leaving New York every Sunday during the season at half-past three o'clock A. M., and arriving at Saratoga at nine o'clock A. M., for the purpose of supplying the SUNDAY HERALD along the line. Newsdealers and others are notified to send in their orders to the HERALD office as early as possible.

*From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy, with light rains.*

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were heavy and generally showed realizations. Gold opened at 109¼, sold at 109¼ and 109 and closed at 109⅜.

THE LINES ARE CLOSELY DRAWN in regard to steamers plying between Canadian and American ports by a recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE FOURTH DAY OF THE GOODWOOD RACES closed yesterday after a good day's sport. Seventeen horses contested in the struggle for the Chesterfield Cup. Mr. F. Smith's three-year-old Dalham won the cup in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

CHEMISTRY in all its multitudinous branches has become such a boon to mankind in its wonderful results that the centennial celebration of its discovery must be interesting to all. In another column will be found an account of the ceremonies over the grave of Joseph Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen and one of the most distinguished chemists in history.

THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, according to our latest telegrams, is in a state of unwarrantable excitement. Rumors were extensively in circulation in Washington yesterday that an accident of a serious nature had befallen Attorney General Williams. The omniscient telegraph, it seems, could not find his whereabouts.

A BABY MURDERESS, whose only excuse for her crime seems to be a morbid feeling leading towards such an awful state of mind, is a fiend upon whom the utmost penalty of the law should be inflicted. We have to-day the case of a young girl up town who indulged in a mania for baby burning and who exhibits a ferocity in crime simply astonishing. Her case is a sad comment upon the entire efficiency of our public schools.

THE AMERICAN BASE BALL clubs' representatives continue to attract a considerable share of popular attention in England. The Red Stockings, of Boston, won the second exhibition game at Liverpool. The weather was not very favorable, and the attendance of people was rather meagre. John Bull is becoming interested, slowly, it must be acknowledged, in the new field sport. It is difficult to move our friend John from his ancient base, but when he has been so moved in times past he has kept the ball going in quite a lively fashion.

THE ABDUCTED CHILD, over whom the Philadelphia police have been so considerably exercised, and whose fate is yet in the land of uncertainties, is an interesting study to all newspaper readers. The daring abduction of this child from one of the most crowded districts in a great city and the immunity enjoyed by the kidnappers presents a phase of American social life in comparison to which social scandals sink into insignificance. The Philadelphia police have been proved in this instance to be deficient of the most necessary qualities supposed to constitute efficient guardians of the peace.

MORTON ON THE STUMP.—The first significant speech of the opening Congressional campaign is that delivered last evening by Senator Morton, a digest of which will be found elsewhere. The avowed oracle of inflation touches upon the subject of finance somewhat more cautiously than was his wont in the Senate last winter. He, however, joyfully interprets the passage of the new Currency law as indicating that the "threat of contraction" will not be accomplished. Senator Morton advocates the perpetuation of the national bank system, the Civil Rights bill and Congressional regulation of railroad traffic and inter-State commerce, denounces free trade and reciprocity, and forcibly denies that President Grant is in any way untrue to the party which elected him.

### Our Indian Policy—A Statesman Wanted.

No subject that comes before Congress has been more elaborately discussed and less efficiently treated than that of our Indian policy. Year after year we have exposures of the inefficiency of the existing system and debates on propositions for reform; but hitherto they have been unproductive of practical results, and the evils are permitted to continue in spite of the accumulating evidence of their enormity. There is a universal recognition of the corruption of the Indian agencies; of the failure of the praiseworthy efforts of the Peace Commissioners; of the folly of expecting to bring a savage race into civilization by the teachings and persuasions of a handful of excellent men. But we still keep on in the old rut, appointing agents, appropriating moneys and perpetuating the errors of which we complain. When some such horror as that of the lava beds occurs, or when the summer months bring in their regular Indian outbreaks, we momentarily awake to the necessity of a change in our policy. As we read of the devastation of settlements, of the outrage of women and of the slaughter of men and children, we feel naturally indignant at the system which, under the specious guise of humanity towards the savage, withholds or paralyzes the protection that is due to their victims. But when the necessities of the Indians drive them from the warpath and compel them to throw aside the tomahawk and the scalping knife we are too ready to accept the excuses made for their crimes and to return to the policy which regards them as erring children.

No doubt the inefficient treatment of the Indian question by Congress is due in a great measure to the large interests involved in the Indian Bureau. Patronage, salaries and perquisites are at stake, to say nothing of the illegitimate gains that are said to be attached to the Indian agencies. The evils are far removed, and the conduct of the agents cannot readily be inquired into. If the borders are undisturbed during the session of Congress, if there are no raids, murders and outrages while our legislators are debating, the people are too apt to pass over the subject as one of only remote interest, and to look upon the result with indifference. Now and then some startling story of the corruptions connected with our Indian policy attracts attention, but it is soon forgotten, or is overshadowed by matters that affect us nearer home. The warning words of some intelligent and thoughtful soldier may make a momentary impression on the public mind, and there may be a spasmodic demand for reform in our treatment of the savages; but while the politicians remain indifferent or are interested in the continuation of the existing policy it is useless to hope for change. If the red glare of burning villages could cast its reflection on the Capitol; if the shrieks of women and children could ring in the ears of our representatives; if the reeking scalps of the victims of savage warfare could be held before the eyes of Senators and Congressmen, we might expect some efficient legislation on the Indian question. But these practical evidences of the evils of our Indian policy are reserved for remote regions, and only the persuasive voice of the Indian agent is heard in our legislative halls. So we travel on from year to year in the same rut, playing into the hands of the venal agents, sacrificing the lives of our soldiers and citizens, making a weak and ineffective war against the savages, feeding them in the winter, striving to win them to civilization, and all the time laying the groundwork for new outbreaks and horrors as soon as the grass grows and the buffaloes are in good condition for killing.

There have been numberless suggestions in regard to the treatment of the Indian tribes. The best of them have come from experienced officers of the army, men who are familiar with the character of the savages and with the subject of which they speak. These counsellors all concur in the opinion that the bullet and the bayonet are the best rulers in Indian territory. It is sometimes said that the trade of war makes such advisers merciless; but this an error. A true soldier is always humane and merciful. No peace advocate would go any further in the effort to prevent needless bloodshed than would such men as Grant, Sheridan or Sherman. But they understand the Indian character, and they know that the savages must be controlled by the strong arm; that where an outbreak exists the sharpest and severest punishment is the truest mercy. Our military commanders have been almost unanimous in the opinion that the whole Indian management, in peace as well as in war, should be vested in the army, and we believe that the people at large indorse this proposition. Army officers are, as a rule, upright, honorable men, and the business of the agencies would be more honestly administered by them than by politicians or the friends of politicians. Outrages are practised on the Indians by the agents, and, no doubt, the wrongs the savages suffer are often the main cause of Indian outbreaks. This evil would be removed by the transfer of the business of the agencies to the United States Army. At the same time few persons would be disposed to condemn or discourage any well directed efforts to civilize and Christianize the Indian tribes. If we should transfer to the army the conduct of our peaceful transactions with the savages we believe we should remedy many of the evils that lie at the foundation of all our Indian troubles, and benefit the government, as well as the Indians, by putting a stop to existing corruptions. If, when outbreaks do occur, we should crush them with a strong and severe hand, we believe that we should be merciful to the savages and just to our own people. But we need a policy in addition to this—a policy that will rid us the most speedily of the necessity of supporting the red men in peace and of exterminating them in war—a policy that will make the Indian a civilized human being, a self-supporting and Christian man.

This is a subject which may well attract the attention of our statesmen, for in the successful solution of the question lies a triumph greater than can be achieved in any other direction. The main difficulty appears to be in the separation of the tribes and the concentration of the Indian mind on civilized pursuits. While the Indians are allotted reservations just beyond the borders of civilization, and are left to follow such pursuits as they may please and to herd together, raids and outbreaks with their attendant horrors must be of constant occurrence. The most important step in a new and wiser policy would seem to be to separate the tribes as far as practicable, to put them on reservations in the rear of the advanced march of civilization, and to find employment for the young and active men. The latter might be accomplished by the formation of a large Indian branch of the United States Army, officered by white men, and in the training and employment of young Indians on the public works. Many other suggestions offer themselves in the same direction; but these crude outlines of a plan may be worthy of consideration—the transfer of the business of the Indian agencies to the United States Army; the strengthening of our forces on the borders, with orders to make such warfare as may be forced upon us short, sharp and unsparing, in the cause of true mercy; the settlement of friendly tribes within the bounds of civilization; employment of young and active Indians in the army, on public works and in other directions. These are reforms in our Indian policy that seem to deserve the attention of any statesman who is ambitious of winning fame and deserving the gratitude of his countrymen.

### Our Financial Figures—Let Us Have Light.

The questions put to Comptroller Green by Assistant Alderman Thornell are carefully prepared and should be explicitly answered. It is notorious that the statements laid before the people by the Finance Department are designed to conceal our true financial condition. We do not know to-day how much the city owes, what amount of matured debt has been renewed since the present Comptroller assumed office, how much new debt has been created, what is the amount of claims against the city or what is the exact condition of the Sinking Fund. Mr. Thornell's inquiries cover these points and others of like importance, and the immediate attention of the Comptroller to the demand for information should be insisted upon. If the accounts of the Finance Department are properly kept there can be no difficulty in making a prompt reply. With the liberal appropriations made for clerk hire in that department, largely in excess of the expenditures of any former administration, the Comptroller should be able to furnish the figures as readily as a bank president could supply a balance sheet of his business for the last year.

There are reasons why these questions should be put at this time and answered in a truthful manner. Mayor Havemeyer has expressed himself on more than one occasion recently as dissatisfied with the manner of conducting the financial business of the city and as disposed to "let the people know the truth." The truth about what? Is the true condition of the city finances actually concealed from the people? There is enough to justify such a suspicion. The Comptroller, in his debt statement up to the last day of December, struck out $665,000 from the debt, which was not paid until January and February, and thus made an apparent decrease of double that amount, deducting it from the total as "warrants paid," and still leaving it in the Treasury to be deducted again as money on hand. In the same statement he represented the outstanding revenue bonds to be eight or nine million dollars less than their actual amount. It has been found impossible to obtain from the Finance Department any information as to the amount of outstanding claims against the city, or as to the amount of judgments and law expenses. A report, said to have been prepared by the Commissioners of Accounts, on outstanding claims has been suppressed. All that we do know is that the Corporation Counsel reported some time since that suits were then pending against the city and county to the amount of about seven million dollars. The only report ever made by the Commissioners of Accounts on the condition of the Sinking Fund showed a singular discrepancy between the amount of securities called for by the books and those actually found in the tin box in which the securities were kept, and, while that report was liberally abused and denounced, it was never satisfactorily explained. Under these circumstances Mr. Thornell's questions must be regarded as timely. Will the Comptroller answer them at once?

### Italy and Germany.

Some two days ago we learned that Emperor William had made up his mind to make a visit to Rome on an early day. Taken in connection with some other facts of the moment this projected visit to Victor Emmanuel is not without significance. Germany is cultivating the most friendly relations with Spain; and it would seem as if the German government were determined that the most stable government in that country should have reason to regard Germany as a friend. All things indicate that the German government is resolved to take a position in Europe worthy of itself and commensurate with its power. Italy, for the first time in many centuries, has made a haughty demand on France. The steamship Orenoque, stationed at Civita Vecchia, has been a standing insult to the Italian people. It has been kept there ostensibly for the purpose of sheltering His Holiness the Pope in the event of his attempting to escape from Rome. Fallen as France is from her high estate, would Italy have dared to make this demand without encouragement and promised support from Germany? We think not. It is quite manifest that Germany means, by alliances and otherwise, to keep France in her own proper place. Some trouble, however, may grow out of this Italian demand.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY TO TAKE A RECESS.—M. Gambetta defended the French Republic against the Septennate and the monarchy during the session of the Assembly yesterday. His address was interrupted at times by agitation and tumult on the part of the members. The Ministry, in reply, defended the Septennate and, in it, the right of MacMahon's government. A motion to raise the state of siege was defeated. The Cabinet proposition for a legislative recess, from the 6th of August to the 30th of November, was carried by a large majority. And thus will France breathe and wait. What will come after the recess? A very difficult question

### The Governor, the Mayor and the Politicians.

The cry put forth to save Mayor Havemeyer is not flattering to that unfortunate individual, nor is it likely to deter Governor Dix from taking such action on the charges now undergoing investigation as his duty may require. It is that inasmuch as Mr. Havemeyer's term of office is so near its close, and as the peril he has encountered will teach him prudence for the short remainder of his official existence, it is not worth while to remove him. The plea for mercy is a dangerous one, and should not be admitted. In this affair Mr. Havemeyer is nothing—the Tammany politicians are nothing. The public interest is alone to be studied, and if the Mayor has been guilty of such official misconduct and such disregard of law as to deserve removal he should be removed if only a week of his official term remained. A great principle is at stake. If the Governor should refuse to exercise the power vested in him by the law it will be accepted as an admission of the right of a Mayor to reappoint a public officer after he has been convicted of a violation of his oath of office and stripped of his position by the law. It will deprive the power of removal of all influence in the future, and will reduce to an absurdity that provision of the charter which declares that a conviction of a public officer on a charge of violating the law shall disqualify him from holding office under the city government thereafter. It would be establishing a most objectionable precedent if the Governor should condemn the act of the Mayor and yet suffer him to retain the position he has abused. Either the Mayor has committed such an act as demands his removal or he has done nothing inconsistent with his duty as the guardian of the public interests. If he deserves censure, then he is unfit to be Mayor of the city of New York. Governor Dix is not a man to shrink from the performance of a duty, and we believe he will take just this view of the case. Besides, the plea that Mr. Havemeyer will do no more mischief must be received with doubt. It has been asserted by his nearest friends that the dismissal of the charges now made against him will be the signal for a general raid on all the public officials who have incurred his displeasure, and that the scandalous turmoil and confusion in the government will be increased.

It is as well that the Governor should understand the political considerations underlying these appeals to his generosity. In case of the suspension or removal of Mr. Havemeyer Mr. Vance will be Acting Mayor of the city. Mr. Vance as an administration republican pleases neither Tammany Hall nor the "liberal" republicans. He does not please Mr. Green either, for the reason that he has taken a determined stand in favor of economy in the public expenditures and a thorough reform in our financial management. The Tammany politicians have carried the war against Mr. Havemeyer just as far as they desire it to go. They have proved his misdeeds and have cast a stigma upon such "reform" as he represents. They would now rejoice if Governor Dix would identify himself with Havemeyer's follies, blunders and offences by refusing to remove him from office. They desire that the present squabbling and inaction of the city departments shall continue, and would regret that Mr. Vance should have the opportunity, in five months of authority as Mayor, to redeem the character of "reform" and fix its failure unmistakably upon one unfortunate selection. The "liberal" republicans do not wish to see Mr. Vance in power for obvious reasons. They do not want him as the next republican and reform nominee for Mayor. These are the reasons why the democrats have grown suddenly anxious to save Mayor Havemeyer, and why the "liberal" republicans think that, as his term of office is so near its close, it is not worth while to turn him out. Governor Dix can see through such advice without the aid of glasses.

THE VICKSBURG FEUD.—Throughout the South the legitimate results of that reconstruction which had for its object the continuance of a party in power rather than the best interest of the section are manifesting themselves daily, and the two races are gradually crystallizing in an attitude of hostility toward each other which promises the most disastrous consequences. In Vicksburg, where the feeling at one time seemed likely to culminate in bloodshed at an early day, the catastrophe has been, for the present, happily avoided by the firmness and forbearance of the white citizens, added to the sober second thought of the colored people, and the city, as stated by our correspondent, was never more peaceful. The former are preparing for an energetic campaign in the forthcoming municipal election, by which they hope to relieve themselves from the rule of the ignorant blacks and corrupt carpet-baggers, who have rolled up a debt equal to one-fifth of the taxable real and personal property of the city. Governor Ames reiterates his call for federal troops, which the Executive, with a discretion it might well have exercised in previous cases, declines to furnish.

THE RELATIONS OF THE SPANISH AND FRENCH REPUBLICS are becoming exceedingly complicated, and likely, if we can judge by our cable news reports, to become still more so. The Spaniards allege a formidable bill of indictment against the French, charging the Versailles government with constant and glaring violations of neutrality in favor of the Carlists. In the meantime it is anticipated in Madrid that the advent of the German squadron to the coast will cause the Spanish navy to pronounce in favor of the Carlists. A Paris journal alleges that a new Carlist loan has been successfully placed and a portion of the proceeds forwarded to Spain. Will the German and Latin royalists be able to extinguish the Latin race Republics in Europe? or will the crowns have to meet the revolution?

THE POPE'S ADDRESS TO YOUTHFUL PRIESTS.—The address which Pope Pius the Ninth delivered a short time since to a number of young clergymen, representing many of the great nationalities which are embraced in the fold of the Universal Church—America particularly—is published in the HERALD to-day. It is one of the most emphatic and important utterances which has fallen from the lips of the Holy Father since the opening of the Vatican Council. He cautions the missionaries against pride and against intricate and cumbersome doctrine, and exhorts them to the endurance of a continual fight against temptation, particularly against the temptation to one sin, which he indicates pretty plainly, and which, we may observe, is the one the commission of which is alleged with so much vehemence just now against the most distinguished preacher in America. The beautiful and apt use which Pio Nono makes of the narrative of David's victory over Goliah, after David had been relieved from the heavy armor of Saul, proves in a moment the aptness of the Pontiff as an illustrator of Bible history.

### Iceland.

There are few of our readers, no matter how much they may be absorbed in immediate and personal affairs, who will not give a thought to the interesting people far removed in the cold and lonely northern seas, who to-day celebrate the thousandth year of their national existence. It is difficult to think of Iceland as a real country with a real people, and a history also of more than ordinary interest. It has grown into a fable or a poem in our modern thought, and we think of it as we do of the land of the "Arabian Nights" and the cities of Haroun al Raschid; as a country of the imagination, existing only in the fancy of poets and writers of fairy tales. To be sure, we should have more than an ordinary interest in Iceland, as the home of those hardy Norsemen who, according to Scandinavian legends, first discovered America. It was something to have found this Continent, even if these Norsemen afterwards lost it, and we are not without hope that the scientific men who attend this celebration—men, for instance, like Dr. I. I. Hayes, the celebrated Arctic explorer, who represents the NEW YORK HERALD—will bring back with them new data to enable us to determine how closely we are related to the Norsemen, or whether the influence of those early discoverers is at all impressed upon the character and traditions of our aboriginal tribes. It has long been with us a debated question whether the various forms of human life and development that existed in America before the advent of Columbus were independent of the forms that existed in the older commandments. The tradition that some of the early discoverers of America remained in this country and became assimilated with our Indian tribes has long existed in Iceland, and it would be interesting to discover whether or not it is true.

In other respects Iceland is a country well worth the closest study. Here are manifestations of nature, wild and bold volcanic and Arctic forms, peculiarly interesting to us in an age when there are no seas to explore but those around the North Pole. Here is an island not more than two-thirds the size of Pennsylvania, with the population of a second class American inland town, that is simply a desert studded with geysers and volcanoes, that has been abandoned in the far northern ocean, and around the rim of which still clings a small, resolute, intelligent and patriotic population. Although every natural and supernatural influence seems to have combined to make the island impossible as the home of men, those who dwell there show a love for it unsurpassed by that of the Frenchman for his vine hills or the Swiss for his valley. For centuries it has been a bitter and almost hopeless contest. Here man has had to battle with the ice and the frost, the earthquakes and the volcanic eruptions; the winters when there is no day and the summers when there is no night; the barren soil, which grudges a meagre harvest; the absence of the resources and comforts of ordinary civilization; a country without shops or prisons or carriages; without an army, a navy or a policeman; without an established Church or militia—simply, as we have said, one vast desert, fringed by a belt of pasture land. Yet, as showing how, even in the most adverse conditions, mankind is equal to any duty Providence imposes upon it, in no country more than in Iceland do we find a cultured, kind and honest people, content in the enjoyment of a simple, virtuous life, and surpassed by none other in intelligence, courage and patriotism.

### Trouble in the Parks.

Of all the departments under the municipal *régime* in which the public of New York take a special interest the Department of Public Parks stands first. The labors of the gentlemen in charge of this all important branch of the city government for some years past have been encouraged in every way as long as their efforts were directed toward the improvement of what has been so aptly named "the lungs of the metropolis." But trouble has arisen even here. One of the Commissioners, Mr. Stewart, records his veto against the payment of sundry bills in the Department of Parks. He is of opinion that the present city charter prohibits the payment of any salaries to his brother Commissioners, the President alone excepted, and he decidedly puts his face against granting any further emolument to Superintendent Ryan beyond that which he enjoys from the rental of restaurants within the confines of Central Park. The obdurate Stewart alleges that an employé of the city government engaged in business of this kind is acting in direct violation of the terms of the charter. It is quite an exciting question of debate in city matters and may reach beyond the ken of the Park Commissioners.

RENOVATED HOMBURG.—We publish in another column an interesting letter on the present state of Homburg. It was expected that the abolition of the gaming tables would ruin the town; but, strangely enough, the disappearance of the elegant blacklegs who thronged nightly around its gaming tables has been followed by an influx of respectable visitors who more than make up for the disappearance of gambling noblemen and the very questionable society by which they were surrounded. There is a healthy lesson in these facts which ought not to be lost on ourselves. Persons friendly to gamblers and blacklegs have urged that the suppression of games of chance has had the effect of driving Western merchants away from our marts. It this be true the loss is more apparent than real. Western merchants who come to the city to gamble must be a dangerous class of customers, and New York need not weep over them. By and by the reward will come, for as the black sheep disappear honest people will come to us with greater confidence, and, like Homburg, we will find that the best basis for prosperity is strict honesty.

### Street Cleaning—The New Brooms.

The newly constructed Police Board is making an effort to clean the streets, and certainly with some improvement over the old system. Under the rule of Gardner, President, Charlick, Treasurer, and Thorne, Superintendent, the cleaning and sweeping were confined to cleaning out the Treasury and sweeping the money into the pockets of a contractor's "ring." Except where a profit was to be made out of manure or by "dumping" at Hunter's Point there was but little done in the Street Cleaning Bureau beyond drawing the monthly payments. Now the Commissioners appear disposed to exert themselves on behalf of the people, and to give some return for the liberal appropriations made for the bureau. To that end they are inviting suggestions and making personal investigations with a view to an improvement in the manner of doing the work as well as in the *personnel* of the force.

Probably the best thing they can do will be to begin at the head of the bureau and work downwards, instead of beginning at the foot and working upwards. By the dispensation of Providence and the verdict of a jury Gardner and Charlick have been disposed of; but Thorne remains. The Police Commissioners, being better informed men than Mayor Havemeyer, may have heard of the existence of a legislative investigating committee last winter, before which testimony was taken in regard to the management of the Street Cleaning Bureau. They may be aware of the fact that a report was made by that committee, in which acts of official misconduct and incompetency were charged against the bureau; but they may have forgotten how far the evidence and report implicated the head of the bureau in the alleged offences. It would do no harm if the present Police Commissioners, who are supposed to be independent of Inspector Thorne, would glance over the legislative committee's report and then decide whether the Street Cleaning Bureau ought to remain any longer under the management of a superintendent placed there by Gardner and Charlick, or whether any great improvement can be expected in the street cleaning business until the evils enumerated by the Assembly Committee shall have been remedied by the removal of their principal cause.

There is no more important and no more difficult work to be performed under the city government than the cleaning of the streets. Up to the present time no attempt has been made to perform it honestly and thoroughly. It seems to have been regarded as a placer to be worked for the benefit of contractors and officials, and not a duty to be discharged in the interest of the people. How much can be made out of it, and not how can it be well done, has been the query suggested to the minds of those having control of the business. If the present Police Commissioners are honestly resolved to reform all this and to keep the streets clean the people will applaud their determination and will not begrudge them a liberal appropriation. But there will be little use in adopting lesser reforms and leaving the management as it was when an investigating committee found that the funds expended on the work had been shamefully wasted, that corruption permeated the bureau and that incompetency linked with dishonesty marked the whole conduct of the street cleaning business. The Police Commissioners have given us a good Superintendent of Police; let them now give us a good Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Bureau. After that they may hope to secure a lasting improvement in this important branch of their duty.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Chief Justice Waite is at Toronto.

Secretary Belknap returns to Washington to-day.

Mr. John McCullough, the actor, is at the Sturtevant House.

General Butler has had a town in Minnesota called after him.

In Nevada they explain "nest-hiding" as "Henery's favorite lay."

Henry Clay Dean wants to change his habits by cleaning Schurz out.

Mr. Eugene Schuyler is spoken of as American Minister at St. Petersburg.

Rev. Dr. J. R. Wilson, of Columbia, S. C., is registered at the Everett House.

General R. L. Gibson, of New Orleans, is stopping at the New York Hotel.

Congressman Clymer, of Pennsylvania, is residing at the Union Square Hotel.

General Thomas L. Rosser, of Minnesota, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. John W. Forney, Jr., of Philadelphia, has arrived at the Westminster Hotel.

Senator James K. Kelly, of Oregon, yesterday arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Governor Richard C. McCormick, of Arizona, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Some people think Moulton is a candidate for President—he is so like the sphinx.

Mr. William M. Long, United States Consul at Panama, is sojourning at the Astor House.

Congressman James S. Negley, of Pittsburg, is among the recent arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Governor Carpenter, of Iowa, is a genuine granger. He is now harvesting on his farm in Webster county.

Mr. John Newell, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, has apartments at the Clarendon Hotel.

Secretary Bristow arrived in the city yesterday morning from Washington, and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Now that Butler's fine Italian hand can be detected, the St. Louis *Globe* thinks Mr. Beecher may as well begin to rehearse.

Lieutenant Colonel Meares, of the Twentieth Infantry, British Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel. He will sail for England in one of to-day's steamers.

General Andres Simon Ibarra, Secretary of the Venezuelan Legation at Washington, and brother-in-law of President Guzman Blanco, has rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Isn't it about time the New Bedford *Standard* took down that picture of Charles Sumner it has kept in its advertising columns for weeks? It is not the right thing that he should be used to advertise the town tailor.

Frank Lamadrid was seized with a fit at a ball, and died soon afterward, and his widow sues certain Knights of Pythias for $100,000 damages, alleging that her husband's death was caused by injuries received at his initiation into the Order a short time before.

Baron Geymüller, Mr. Van Hengelmüller, of the Austrian Legation at Washington; Count Campo Alegre, General J. H. Martindale, United States Army; Colonel F. Reeder, United States Army, and Mr. A. Vanderpool, sail to-day in the steamship City of Richmond for Europe.

The whole police force of Jefferson, Texas, were recently arraigned before the Mayor of that thriving city on the charge of vagrancy. The charge was preferred by the families of the policemen on the ground that the officers had no visible means of support, as they had received but $12 from the city in the last five months.

# FRANCE.

## M. Gambetta Appeals to the Nation in Behalf of the Republic.

## Scenes of Tumult in the Assembly.

## Cabinet Defence of the Septennate and the State of Siege.

### THE MOTION FOR A RECESS CARRIED.

PARIS, July 31, 1874.

In the Assembly to-day the question of recess came up for debate.

M. Gambetta made an important speech, professedly against a prorogation of the session, but really in favor of the Republic. Prorogation, he said, was simply intended to conceal the impotence of the Assembly, which, although it arrogated constituent powers, had done nothing but successively reject all known forms of government. The Right was responsible for whatever might happen. The organization of the Septennate was as impossible as that of the monarchy. He made a powerful appeal for the establishment of the Republic, "which would give peace and union to France," and concluded by demanding that the state of siege be raised.

The speaker was tumultuously applauded by the Left.

During the subsequent debate the Marquis de Franclieu, a legitimist, declared that he considered it his right and duty to do everything in his power to re-establish the monarchy.

This caused great excitement, and the Left called for the view of the government on the subject.

General de Cissey, Vice President of the Ministerial Council, replied that the government would seek with firmness and impartiality to make its powers respected by all parties.

A motion to raise the state of siege was rejected by a vote of 282 yeas to 366 nays.

The motion to adjourn on the 6th of August until the 30th of November was finally carried by a large majority.

# SPAIN.

## The Spanish Republican Indictment Against France.

MADRID, July 31, 1874.

The *Imparcial* makes the following specifications of complaint against France:—

"Arms, bearing the royal initials of Don Carlos, have been publicly sold at Bayonne.

"A manufactory at Bordeaux has been allowed to undertake contracts for supplying the Carlist army with boots and shoes.

"The Duchess of Madrid, wife of Don Carlos, has been suffered to reside at Pau without being *interned*.

"The demand for the extradition of the chief Savalls, on account of various criminalities, was refused by the French government, and his return into Spain was not prevented.

"The Prefect of the Department of the Lower Pyrenees, who permitted the public entry of the Carlists into Spain, is still retained in office.

"Thousands of armed recruits for the Carlists have crossed the frontier.

"Finally, two cargoes of arms from France have been landed for the Carlists."

### Prussia Likely to Revolutionize the Spanish Navy—A New Loan for Don Carlos.

PARIS, July 31, 1874.

Intimations are thrown out by the press that the advent of the German squadron in Spanish waters may cause the Spanish navy to pronounce in favor of the Carlists.

DON CARLOS' EXCHEQUER REPLENISHED.

*Le Temps* reports that the issue of a loan of $6,000,000 for the Carlists has been commenced, and that out of the proceeds so far realized $2,000,000 were forwarded to Spain to-day.

### The Telegraph Closed Against the Transmission of War News.

LONDON, July 31, 1874.

The telegraph office at Santander has refused to accept any despatch relating to military operations and the events of the war.

# ENGLAND.

## Metropolitan Travel Vastly Impeded.

LONDON, July 31, 1874.

The excavations for the new law courts have rendered Temple Bar unsafe, and all traffic under it, between the Strand and Fleet street, is interdicted, causing much inconvenience.

### City Travel Resumed Through Temple Bar.

LONDON, July 31, 1874.

Travel has been resumed through Temple Bar, that structure having been propped up and declared safe.

# HAYTI.

## Death of the Minister of Finance—A Grand Ball Fete.

KINGSTON, Jam., July 31, 1874.

Advices from Port au Prince announce that Haentjens, the Minister of Finance of Hayti, is dead.

A ball was given by the merchants of Port au Prince in honor of President and Mme. Dominique, at which a number of Americans were present.

## ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

### The Transfer of the Twenty-Third Infantry—General Orders.

The following general orders are issued by Major General Crook, of the Department of Arizona, on the occasion of the transfer of the Twenty-third Infantry to another department:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 15.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, PRESCOTT, July 8, 1874.

It is with a feeling of more than passing regret that the department commander, in obedience to the order transferring it to another field of duty, parts with the Twenty-third infantry.

An association that commenced in the winter campaign of 1866-7, in the mountain passes of Idaho, a campaign of unusual hardship from the terrible cold and driving snows that characterized it; continued in every part of the Pacific slope where a hostile Indian has made war on civilization, from British Columbia to Mexico, and closing with the late campaigns under the burning sun of Arizona, has convinced him that the regiment numbers among its officers and men as thorough and devoted soldiers as the service can boast.

If long, arduous and brilliant service under adverse circumstances, in most inhospitable climates, entitles a regiment to anything, surely the Twenty-third infantry deserves well of its commanders and the country.

That the officers and men may continue to deserve the good reputation as gentlemen and soldiers they have so well earned, and that in due time they receive the full measure of recognition for their services, is the earnest wish of the Department Commander.

By command of Brevet Major General CROOK.
A. H. NICKERSON, Captain Twenty-third Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. General.

## A MODEL FOR MODERN JOURNALISM.

[From the Statesville (N. C.) Landmark.]

The spirit of enterprise which first made the NEW YORK HERALD a model for modern journalism seems to have survived the man who first infused it, and the great metropolitan newspaper is still kept at the head of the first rank by a judgment, tact and energy that can be hardly too much admired. Witness its recent incursions into the various continents and islands of the world in its insatiable search for news, and its special Sunday morning train between New York, Saratoga and Lake George, for the single purpose of supplying the Sunday HERALD to the stations along the line! This is surely an instance of enterprise of the purely modern type, and explains why the HERALD occupies so much prominence among the great journals of the world.

# BASE BALL IN ENGLAND.

## A Second Exhibition Game by the American Clubs.

### The Red Stockings, of Boston, the Winners—The People Waking Up to the New Field Sport.

LONDON, July 31, 1874.

The Red Stocking and Athletic Base Ball clubs played another exhibition game at Liverpool to-day.

The play commenced at ten minutes to four o'clock P. M. and finished at seven. The weather was somewhat unfavorable, frequent showers interrupting the play.

The Red Stockings won the game by a score of 23 against 18 for the Athletics.

Mr. Beals, of the Boston club, acted as umpire.

THE PEOPLE SLIGHTLY APATHETIC, BUT BECOMING INTERESTED.

The attendance was very meagre, probably not more than 200 being present. This was doubtless owing in part to the unfavorable weather; but it is noticed that the game has not excited as much interest and attention at Liverpool as it seems likely to at other points where the men are to play, for it is observable that the interest in the exhibitions of the American base ball players is increasing. The English public interested in field sports begin to understand the principles of the American national game.

The Midland Railroad will run special excursion trains with American Pullman cars to all points on its line where the American clubs play.

# THE ENGLISH TURF.

### Fourth Day of the Goodwood Races—The Contest for the Chesterfield Cup.

LONDON, July 31, 1874.

This was the fourth day of the Goodwood races. The principal event was the Chesterfield cup (handicap), value 300 sovs., by subscriptions of 15 sovs. each, for three-year-olds and upward.

Seventeen horses started.

The race was won by Mr. F. Smith's b. c. Dalham, three years old.

Mr. Johnstone's b. c. by Blinkhoolie, out of Miss Hawthorn, was second, and Sir F. Johnstone's b. f. Flower of Dorset third.

The betting before the race was 25 to 1 on the field against Dalham, 14 to 1 against the Miss Hawthorne colt and 8 to 1 against Flower of Dorset.

# THE PETTED INDIANS.

### Another Account of the Battle of the 4th of July—The Warriors Returning to the Agencies for Sustenance—Bids for the Victualling Supply.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1874.

The bids for supplying beef, flour, coffee and sugar for the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico were opened at the Interior Department to-day. There were twenty-two parties bidding. The offers ranged from $2 to $5 for beef; flour, $5 to $13 per hundred pounds; coffee, 23 cents to 40 cents, and sugar, 15 cents to 40 cents. Secretary Cowan and Commissioner Smith have the bids under consideration. The awards will be made in a few days.

THE WIND RIVER BATTLE.

Agent Saville, at the Red Cloud Agency, on July 20, writes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as follows:—

I have the honor to respectfully report that an Indian has just come in, bringing an imperfect report of the battle on Wind River. He says the party attacked were Arapahoes; that twenty-one Arapahoes and one Sioux were killed and twenty-five wounded. They lost 150 horses. Some probably were run off that were not captured by the troops. The Sioux killed was an old man from this agency, who went out with the Arapahoes in the spring. Crazy Horse's party was not in the fight as reported. The Cheyennes and Ogallalas are not reported coming in. Game is scarce. They have not had much sickness among them. Crazy Horse and Black Twin have been deposed as chiefs because they would not consent to come to the agency. Their parties are expected here within a month.

### The Indians Stealing Stock in Texas.

GALVESTON, July 31, 1874.

Information from Austin states that Indians had visited the town of San Saba and carried off a large number of horses and mules.

### Another Raid on the Horses and Mules in Montana.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 31, 1874.

Reports from Helena, Montana, say that the Indians raided to within two miles of Boseman, Montana, three days ago, and stole some stock and captured two white men. All is quiet now.

## SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

### A Car Thrown from the Track on the Susquehanna Road—List of the Injured.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31, 1874.

While the Sharon express was coming from Sharon to-day to Cobleskill, on the Cherry Valley branch of the Susquehanna Railroad, one of the cars was thrown from the track and turned over and over. There were about thirty passengers in the car, half of whom were more or less bruised, but none seriously injured. The following were pretty badly hurt:—

THE INJURED.

Mrs. St. John, of Orange, N. J., an old lady. Her husband, crippled with rheumatism, and unable to walk, was found under the car unscratched. Mrs. Dunham, wife of General Dunham, of New York; Charles Schifferdecker, butcher, of Albany; William Ross, of New York, ribs broken; Levi Feist, real estate agent, No. 159 East Fifty-fifth street, New York, hand bruised; Mr. Cohn, of New York, slightly hurt, and another passenger, name and residence unknown.

The accident was caused by a depressed rail. A surgeon on board the train dressed the wounds of all the injured. A special train was sent out from here to bring in the injured, and those going down the river took the night boat.

## FATAL ACCIDENT AT HIGHLANDS.

### A Woman Struck by a Cow-Catcher and Instantly Killed.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., July 31, 1874.

As the five o'clock train from Long Branch, this afternoon, was approaching Highlands station, Mr. William Weaver, a bather attached to one of the hotels, and his wife, in attempting to cross the track before the train were struck by the cow-catcher, and though Mr. Weaver, who tried to save his wife, escaped with slight injuries, she was instantly killed. Her hands and head were fearfully mangled. She was twenty-three years of age, only eight months married, and was on her way to the Highlands to meet a brother whom she had not seen for ten years.

With a dozen trains passing daily at this point, and considering the number of people constantly crossing the track between the river and the sea, it is only wonderful that so few of these railway casualties occur here. The unfortunate parties in this case mistook the express for the way train.

## THE SARATOGA RACES.

### Pool Selling on the Races To-Day.

SARATOGA, July 31, 1874.

The following are pools on the races to take place to-morrow:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ON THE MILE HANDICAP. | | | |
| Lotty Moon sold for | $105 | Belmont | $100 |
| Dublin | 90 | Jean val Jean | 45 |
| Madge | 100 | Minnie Mc | 40 |
| Fadladeen | 50 | Diavolo | 35 |
| B. F. Carver | 100 | | |
| ON THE TWO MILE AND AN EIGHTH RACE. | | | |
| Springbok sold for | $320 | Mate | $85 |
| IN THE HURDLE HANDICAP. | | | |
| Limestone brought | $105 | Aërolite | $30 |
| Daylight | 45 | Vesuvius | 25 |

## RACING AT SECAUCUS.

A race will come off at Secaucus, N. J., next Wednesday, between horses that have never beaten 2:50, for an Irish jaunting car, valued at $300. The entries close at eleven o'clock this forenoon.

## THE GRASSHOPPERS IN KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 31, 1874.

Great quantities of grasshoppers have appeared in Western and Southwestern Kansas and are destroying everything before them. Much damage and distress is apprehended.

# ISSUES OF THE HOUR.

## Significant Speech of Senator Morton in Indiana.

## President Grant's Defection Indignantly Denied.

## CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

### The Currency, Civil Rights and Tariff Questions Discussed.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 31, 1874.

Senator Morton spoke this evening to a large audience. He began by reference to the discrepancies in the democratic platforms of the various States. In Maine the party had declared for free trade and for raising revenue by direct taxation, while in Pennsylvania it favors a protective tariff, and in Indiana it affirms its belief in a revenue tariff so formed as to afford protection to American industry. He also made reference to the position of the democratic party on the temperance question, claiming their tendency was against temperance reform.

Of the republican party, he said that nearly all that is known of corruption in that party has been shown by its own diligent self-examination and the prompt exposure of every official delinquent who has been discovered. The detection and exposure of the Crédit Mobilier, Sanborn and District of Columbia transactions were the voluntary and earnest work of the republican party, and while it may show here and there a diseased member, yet it clearly reveals the healthy tone, vigor and sound condition of the mass. He said for years to come the contest will be between the republican and democratic parties, and between them there is

NO ROOM FOR A THIRD PARTY,

and every one that is organized will be feeble and ephemeral. These parties represent different ideas, tendencies and modes of thought, which are in irrepressible conflict.

Referring to the bill passed by Congress fixing the amount of legal tenders at $382,000,000, he said it extinguished the threat of contraction, and is an explicit declaration against that policy. He reviewed the debate in Congress during the consideration of the Finance bill, and quoted from his speech made during the first debate as defining his position, which he had maintained throughout, and believed it was the position substantially occupied by those in the Senate with whom he acted, and to which all others have practically arrived.

THE NATIONAL BANKS,

he said, afford currency that is perfectly secured, in which everybody has entire confidence, and which is of uniform value in every part of the United States; that is not easily counterfeited, and is unquestionably the safest and most satisfactory bank currency this country has ever had. The proposition to destroy this banking system involves a radical change in the finances and business of the country—the collection and withdrawal of more than $900,000,000 of loans, which these banks have made to the people; the vast derangement of contracts, and the distress which such an event must produce upon the business of the country, and years of doubt and experiment before another system can be established in its place. He reviewed the contradictory resolutions in the democratic platform, calling for the issue of greenbacks instead of bank notes and asking for a return to specie payment, and claimed that the former would under the latter be impossible. He passed to the subject of

CIVIL RIGHTS,

and claimed that the constitution of Indiana was even more explicit than the Civil Rights bill, and quoted from the Court of Decisions in the State, to show that colored children could not be excluded from the public schools. He said a mischievous impression has been cunningly made in the South that the President sympathizes with the Southern democracy upon the subject of civil rights, and will differ with Northern republicans upon that question, and this impression emboldens the movement against the negroes, which is growing in the South day by day. For this impression I know of no foundation. No word or act of the President has given it countenance. In his December message he expressly recommends the enactment of a law to better secure the civil rights which freedom should secure but has not effectually secured to the enfranchised slave, and I repel with indignation the suggestion that the President will prove false to the

PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

In regard to corruptions and disorders existing in South Carolina, he said there was too much truth in them; but, he said, they were not political, and members of both parties participated in them. He spoke of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, and called attention to the fact that after the former treaty had been in operation eight years Canada was more hostile to us during the rebellion than any other portion of the British Empire, and he favored treating Canada as a foreign country as long as it remained so. He opposed free trade, favored a direct vote of the people for President, and the regulation of

TRAFFIC BY RAILROADS

as well as other routes by the general government. As to what regulations would be necessary, he said it should be left to the discretion of Congress, subject to the restrictions of the constitution. These restrictions relate to the uniformity of the regulations—that is, no advantage or preference shall be shown to one State over another. Uniformity and equal dealing with the people of all the States are impressed upon all the powers given by Congress, so that they be not used for the upbuilding of one more than another. Cheapness and uniformity of operation, speed, convenience, promptness and safety, all point to connected roads and through lines, and these throughout their length should be governed by uniform methods and laws. The railroad interest is so vast and so intimately affects the business, progress and comfort of every community, that it is of the utmost importance not only to the people, but to the shareholders, that it be under the direction of general laws, and, so far as possible, blended into a harmonious whole.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The supervision and control of interstate railroads by Congress would give rise to a number of regulations looking to the safety of passengers, regularity of trains, uniformity of opera ion, connections, inspection of tracks, bridges, locomotives and cars, &c., and in many other particulars tending to promote the safety, efficiency and development of the railroad system and the interests and convenience of the people. That it is not possible for Congress to enact general laws establishing uniform rates for freight and passengers upon all interstate railroads, is too clear for argument. These rates must necessarily vary on different roads and in different parts of the country. The cost of construction and of operating some roads is much greater than others. Upon some roads the amount of business to be done very greatly exceeds that on others, and there are so many circumstances which would make a change of rates proper and necessary that we may assume at once that uniform rates for freights and passengers cannot be established. But it seems to me to be clearly within the power of Congress and to be practicable to establish Boards of Railroad Commissioners, to be vested with certain powers, to be governed by general regulations, within which they shall have the power to supervise and regulate the rates for freight and passengers upon interstate railroads, so as to prevent unjust discriminations between different localities or classes of persons, to prevent

COMBINATIONS BETWEEN RAILROAD CORPORATIONS

and other persons to put up the prices of freight or passenger fares; to prevent railroad corporations taking advantage of the obstruction of lakes, rivers and canals by frost or by low water to put freight and fares beyond what would be a reasonable, fair and honest profit, and, in short, to prevent extortions from and impositions upon the people of the country by railroad companies, however attempted to be practised. They should be required to hold the scales evenly and fairly between the people of the country, on the one hand, and the railroad companies on the other, so that the railroad companies shall have the full enjoyment and protection of their property, and be allowed to receive such rates of compensation as will make it fair and reasonable for the capital, skill and labor and responsibility employed, the results to be arrived at under such rules as may be provided by law or adopted by the Board of Railroad Commissioners for their guidance. The interests and rights of all parties should be protected with equal care and vigilance, the railroad companies to be left in the control of their property, as far as may be consistent with public interests and not to be interfered with by those Boards of Railroad Commissioners except in clear cases. Upon the question of the limit of power of States to control railroads he said, each State may regulate and control the commerce which is purely internal to itself, and all the railroads transporting such commerce, without interference by Congress, and may doubtless, in the absence of Congressional legislation, make regulations for all commerce that passes across or over any part of its territory, provided such regulations do not impose burdens upon interstate commerce and make no unjust discrimination; but all such regulations as affect inter-State commerce, however meritorious their character or intentions, must yield to the legislation of Congress. A State cannot be restrained in the regulation of commerce which is purely internal to itself, except by its own constitution or the prohibitions in the constitution of the United States.

THE WISCONSIN DECISION.

The recent decision of the Circuit Court of the United States, sitting in Wisconsin, that the provision in the constitution of that State giving to the Legislature the power to alter or repeal the charters of corporations is necessarily a part of every charter, of which the corporators, and all persons dealing with such corporations, must take notice, recognizes a principle of law so familiar and so obvious that I am astonished that the decision should be received with surprise. It is plainly to be seen that very difficult questions may arise touching the exercise of national and State authority upon this subject, especially in the regulation of railroads that are at the same time engaged in the transportation of inter-State commerce and of commerce purely internal to a State. But it is not necessary to attempt now to anticipate these conflicts. As they arise from time to time they will be fully discussed and satisfactory solutions for them will be found. He counselled moderation; that legislation should be aimed only at real abuses and interfere as little as possible with the control of roads by their owners, so that there be no discouragement of the construction of new roads and the extension of the system. He believed the problem of

INCREASED AND CHEAPER TRANSPORTATION

was one to which the republican party must address itself until it was solved. Its importance must increase from decade to decade, and its proportions were so vast it would require years for its solution; but the party must not pause until the way had been found out and accomplished. In conclusion, he said:—"I am proud to say that while the republican party may have erred it has not proved false to any great principle. Its aims are noble and patriotic, and it does not seek a continuance in power by pandering to vice and prejudice, but refers to its past record of great actions in behalf of the Union, of liberty, education, equality, and the material growth and improvement of the nation, as an earnest of what it seeks to accomplish in the future, and there must be no cessation in its labors; it must not presume to live upon the glories and memories of the past; its first and ever present duty is introspection, self-examination, the correction of errors and the introduction of reforms.

## THE ALABAMA DEMOCRACY.

### The Nominations for State Officers—Resolutions Adopted—A Powerful Denunciation of the Civil Rights Bill—Retrenchment and Reform in the State Administration.

MONTGOMERY, July 31, 1874.

The Democratic Convention adjourned at two o'clock this morning. George S. Houston, of Limestone county, is the nominee for Governor. He was for twenty years member of Congress and for several terms Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. B. D. Lewis and W. H. Forney are the nominees for Congress at large. All the nominations are satisfactory.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The democratic and conservative people of Alabama, in Convention assembled, do resolve and declare,

*First*—That the radical and dominant faction of the republican party in this State persistently, by false and fraudulent representations, have inflamed the passions and prejudices of the negroes as a race against the white people, and have thereby made it necessary for the white people to unite and act together in self-defence and for the preservation of white civilization.

*Second*—That the rights of all classes of men under the constitution and laws of the land must be respected and preserved inviolate; but we deny that Congress can constitutionally enact laws to force the two races into social union or equality.

*Third*—That the so-called Civil Rights bill, recently passed by the federal Senate and now pending in the House, is a flagrant and dangerous invasion of the ancient conservative principles of personal liberty and free government, and is a palpable violation of the federal constitution, and presents an issue of vital moment to the American people, and calls upon them to decide at the ballot box whether they will or will not be coerced to the absolute social as well as political equality of the negro race with themselves. We view with abhorrence the attempt on the part of the federal government to take control of the schools, colleges, churches, hotels, railroads, steamboats, theatres and graveyards for the purpose of establishing negro equality and enforcing it under numerous penalties of fines, damages and imprisonment.

*Fourth*—Civil remedies for the protection of civil rights are adequately provided for by the common law to all races of men in this State, and added to these are social remedies for social wrongs, which every race and class of men are properly left free by the laws to adopt for themselves, so that the negro race has the same means of protecting itself against the invasions of its civil rights under the law and against intrusion upon its so-called rights and privileges by the white race that we have to preserve and protect ourselves and families against the intrusion of the negro race. Under these laws the race to which, in the providence of God, we belong, has achieved an eminence among the peoples of the world which is our proud inheritance, and has become to us a trust we cannot resign without dishonor. We therefore denounce, as a violation of the letter and the spirit of our constitution, and as dishonoring to the genius of our race, all legislative enactments which attempt to convert into crimes the rules and maxims of our social intercourse, to which we are indebted for the excellence and glory of our civilization, or to punish with degrading penalties our refusal to admit an ignorant and barbarous race to equal participation with our families in our social institutions.

*Fifth*—That we extend to all of our race in every clime the right hand of fellowship and a cordial invitation to come and settle among us and unite their destinies with ours.

*Sixth*—That proper laws should be enacted by the Legislature to secure to the employes of railroad corporations liens upon the property of such corporations for the payment of their wages.

*Seventh*—The exigencies of the times and the impoverished condition of the people render it imperative that the State government should return at once to that system of economy in public expenditures which conduced so much to the successful and satisfactory administration of the government and the prosperity of the people before the war. Through radical legislation and misgoverment new and unnecessary offices and agencies have been created with large salaries, and every other device conceivable to our enemies and oppressors has been resorted to, until our State government, no longer under the control of the people, has in its practice and precepts reversed, abrogated and annulled the democratic maxim that governments are based upon the consent of the governed. Retrenchment in the number of officers, in official salaries and in the fees or commissions of agents is necessary and indispensable to the public welfare, and we pledge ourselves to reduce every public expenditure, and abolish and dispense with every office demanded by an economical administration of the government.

*Eighth*—The democratic and conservative party of Alabama is pledged, as soon as it shall be placed in power by being intrusted with the State administration, to cause to be made such speedy and thorough investigation as shall by its result make known to the people of the United States and to the world our true financial condition, and by its representatives here assembled it resolves that every dollar justly owing by the State shall be faithfully and fully paid when it is able to do so. At the same time it is firmly determined that the welfare of the people and the interests of its honest creditors shall not be put in jeopardy by the payment of unlawful or fraudulent claims of any kind.

## CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 31, 1874.

The republicans of the Eighth district yesterday nominated G. L. Fort for re-election to Congress.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., July 31, 1874.

The Republican Convention at Laramie City yesterday nominated unanimously Hon. J. M. Carey for Delegate to Congress.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 31, 1874.

A special despatch to the *News* says that the Conservative Convention at Fort Worth nominated J. W. Throckmorton for Congress from the Third district.

## SERIOUS SCRIMMAGE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

### A Policeman Roughly Handled.

Shortly after ten o'clock last night Andrew MacDonald and wife, residing in the tenement house No. 354 East Thirty-second street, became engaged in a quarrel with Owen Duffy and wife, living at the same place. It appears MacDonald was looked upon by his landlord as an undesirable tenant, as he had just given him notice to vacate the premises, which so enraged MacDonald that he girded on his pugilistic armor, and, mustering in Mrs. MacDonald as a rear guard, marched on Mr. and Mrs. Duffy, against whom he entertained a grudge of long standing. Duffy, although taken aback somewhat at the suddenness of the attack, stood manfully at his post, and for twenty minutes the missiles flew thick and fast, and chairs, tables and pitchers made the scene decidedly interesting. Officer Cahill, of the Twenty-first precinct, attracted by the riot, endeavored to arrest the combatants, but before he could effect it Mrs. MacDonald, with the lid of a stove, had laid him on the floor, cutting his head severely but not dangerously. The policeman, bleeding profusely from his wound, struggled to arise, but was again attacked, this time by the fiery MacDonald armed with a chair. In the heat of the *mélée* assistance fortunately arrived in the person of Officer Brennan, who, coming to the rescue of his badly pounded colleague, succeeded in arresting the MacDonalds and conveyed them to the Twenty-first precinct station house, where they were committed. Mrs. Duffy, when attacked, had at her breast a little infant, two months old, who was struck in the head during the row by a stove funnel, receiving a bad wound, which may prove fatal, as the child is a weakly one.

## A POLICEMAN SHOT.

Roundsman Ryan, of the Fourth precinct, was shot and slightly wounded in the abdomen last night while passing along the street. The ball that struck him was fired by some unknown person who was emptying his pistol. He was removed to the Park Hospital.

## A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

James Battell, an old man of seventy, residing at No. 312 East Twentieth street, was knocked down yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, while walking on Twenty-third street, near Third avenue, by a runaway team, receiving three very severe scalp wounds, besides other injuries. He was conveyed in an ambulance to his residence, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Hannan, who thinks it doubtful if he survives.

# THE VICKSBURG FEUD.

## Another Request for Troops from Governor Ames.

## A STORY OF FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

### A Debt of One-Fifth the Value of the Taxable Property in the City.

## THE STATE ARMS QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1874.

The following is a telegram from Governor Ames, of Mississippi, to the President in relation to the Vicksburg trouble:—

JACKSON, Miss., July 29, 1874.

President U. S. GRANT, Washington:—

I regret to inform you that I find upon returning here that an alarming condition of affairs exists at Vicksburg. Infantry and cavalry organizations exist, and it is reported that a number of pieces of artillery have been sent to that city, and these bodies, organized and armed without authority and in violation of law, assumed to be guardians of the peace. This is a political controversy. On one side the democrats, represented by Mr. White, claim that they fear frauds on the part of their opponents. The republicans, consisting mainly of blacks, claim that they fear frauds, and also violence, on the part of the democrats. At one time a collision and bloodshed were feared by all, now by the republicans, but by the democrats it is disbelieved, only because they have become masters of the situation. It is they also who oppose the presence of troops at this time. Of the causes of this lamentable state of affairs it is now useless to speak. I only seek peace and protection for all. Can there be any serious objection why troops should not be sent there? No harm can result, for troops are in many of our cities; at this moment in two of the cities of this State. Their presence may do great good. It may save many lives. Even one would more than compensate for the harm which, if any, I do not see to result from such presence. Will it not be the least of evils to have troops there for any emergency?

ADELBERT AMES, Governor of Mississippi.

REPLY BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The following reply was sent to Governor Ames to-day:—

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1874.

Hon. A. AMES, Jackson, Mississippi:—

The contents of your despatch have been submitted to the President. He declines to move the troops, except under a call made strictly in accordance with the terms of the constitution.

W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

### The Origin of the Difficulties—The Frauds and Corruptions of the Carpet-Bag Government—The Coming Municipal Contest.

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 26, 1874.

That the people of the whole country may have a correct understanding of the race issue now pending in this city, I purpose to give you a summary of transactions for the past several months. I will say in advance, however, that there is an undue excitement regarding affairs here. Though negroes and whites are organized and armed, there is little apprehension of a collision, very little excitement here, and there has never been a time when a magistrate's warrant was so easily served and offenders prosecuted as now. The police force has been increased and sixty deputy sheriffs appointed, and with this force every turbulent character is immediately arrested and punished. To account for the fears of a collision you will remember that a municipal election takes place on the 4th of August. The city and county have for eight years been under the control of the negroes and adventurers. They have built up a debt equal to one-fifth of the value of the taxable, personal and real property in the city; they have increased taxation until now, with county and State taxes it amounts to six and a half per cent. Owning almost no property whatever, they have multiplied offices, squandered the public moneys, and were reckless and partial in their legislation. But with all this the white people, intent more upon their personal business and building up their fallen fortunes, paid little heed to political matters, until finally they were somewhat aroused to the situation. They formed

A TAXPAYERS' LEAGUE,

with committees to examine all the proceedings of the County Board of Supervisors and the City Board of Aldermen. The negro county clerks insolently refused them permission to examine the books, though the action taken influenced the Aldermen to retrench to a small degree. This was several months ago. About the same time the negroes commenced to organize militia companies. Arms they had no difficulty in obtaining from the State. They drilled daily in different parts of the city, but of this the white people took little notice, attributing it more to the negro's love of display than anything else, though these armed negroes were often insolent and overbearing. I have known frequently, during the Lenten season, of ladies, going to and returning from church, being turned into the street from the sidewalks by armed bands of these black, greasy and impudent fellows. On the 15th of June the radicals—that is, the negroes and a dozen or so carpet-bag whites—met in convention and nominated a city ticket. Of the thirteen nominees ten were negroes of the worst order of politicians in the city. The nominee for Mayor was a white man, under

INDICTMENT FOR PERJURY

and blackmailing as former Chief of Police; another one of the white men cannot write his own name, while the third was a youth, to fortune and to fame unknown, a mere figurehead. The whites saw in the election of such a ticket more debts, more taxation, further oppressions; indeed, with the city government in the hands of such men there could be nothing but ruin to every commercial interest of the city, and they aroused from their long apathy, formed ward clubs, and prepared to make a vigorous campaign.

About this time—say three weeks ago—a leading colored politician—G. W. Davenport, clerk of the Chancery Court—at a negro political meeting referred to a late escapade and marriage of a young white girl with a negro, and said the time was not far distant when such affairs would be repeated daily; it would be nothing to see large numbers follow the example of that young lady. He would go further and say that there were thousands of Southern women, many here in Vicksburg, of the most respectable families, who would do so to-day were they not afraid. But these things would change; barriers would be broken down, for the white women now see that the negro is the coming man and that they have the control of the city and State governments. If he were not a married man he could get the daughter of one of the best families in Vicksburg, and were he in the matrimonial market he would buckle on a brace of revolvers and meet the women's brothers or fathers who would dare to interfere with his love affairs, or attempt to prevent daughters and sisters from their choice in the selection of a good husband (whom they were anxious to have) among the colored men.

THIS FOUL SLANDER

upon the ladies of the city aroused the whites as no political move could ever have done. The evening after its delivery, at every white ward club in the city, Davenport and his atrocious sentiments were denounced; but beyond that and threats by a few of Davenport's life no overt act was made by the white people. That his life was not in danger is shown from the fact that he is still walking the streets unmolested. From that time for two weeks the excitement was intense. The negroes congregated in the neighborhood of Davenport's house, armed with muskets and needle guns, and armed squads were detailed by black leaders to patrol the city, with the apparent design of intimidating the whites. Even Washington street, the principal business thoroughfare of the city, was not free from the presence of these armed negroes, who marched back and forth, with their guns on their shoulders and their bayonets glistening in the sun by day and reflecting the glare of the gaslight by night. Their attitude was menacing in the extreme. White men whose business or inclinations detained them down town till a late hour at night were halted on the public highways while peaceably returning to their homes by negro pickets and skirmishers. In some of the suburban neighborhoods there was consternation among white families caused by the presence and boisterous conduct of the bands of armed negroes who were sometimes loud in their denunciation of and threats against the whites. It lasted thus for two or three days and nights before the white people were stirred up to a full knowledge of the situation. They saw that they were menaced from all sides by the colored element. The air was pregnant with stories of outrage on Cherry street and on the Jackson road, where the negroes were halting and sometimes searching white men before permitting them to pass. The Court House and grounds were occupied by the colored troops, and from that point scouts were sent out in various directions. Inflammatory speeches were made by negro leaders at public meetings, and still the white people forbore until the inevitable law of self-preservation forced them to organize for their own protection and be prepared to

PREVENT RIOT AND BLOODSHED

in the streets of Vicksburg. They did organize, and organized thoroughly, with the determination to put a stop to that state of affairs, which might at any moment lead to irreparable consequences. Companies were formed and armed. They detailed men to patrol the streets and give notice of any belligerent or riotous conduct on the part of the blacks. Signals were arranged for immediate gathering in case of a collision, and for a few days it seemed that a collision was at any moment imminent and hardly to be avoided sooner or later. The armed bands of negroes soon disappeared from the streets, the white men were masters of the situation, and comparative quiet and peace once more reigned. The authorities all this time had been doing little, but when affairs again begun to settle down the Board of Aldermen increased the police and prohibited the assembling of armed men in the streets. The Sheriff also appointed sixty deputies, and now the city is

PERFECTLY QUIET AND PEACEABLE.

Lieutenant Governor Davis, who is a colored man, bases his demand for troops to be sent to Vicksburg upon the fact that he sent his Adjutant General to this city to disarm the militia and return the arms to the State arsenal, and that the order was disobeyed, the officers refusing to return their guns. There are both white and colored militia organizations in this city. Upon the arrival of the Adjutant General he demanded of Colonel French, commanding the Fourth (white) regiment, his arms. Colonel French related to him the state of affairs, and declined to surrender his arms except upon condition that the colored militia also surrendered the arms in their possession. The Adjutant General, Packer, then applied to C. P. Hall, colored, commanding the negro militia, who positively refused to comply with the order of the commander-in-chief, and General Packer returned to the capital, leaving the arms in the hands of the men to whom they had been issued by the State. There are little fears here of a collision. The whites and negroes are of about equal strength in the city, and all the white people require—and I believe most of the negroes—is to have a fair ballot.

THE TICKETS

for city officers are now both in the field. The whites have put forward a ticket of the oldest, most reputable citizens, men of irreproachable reputation and large taxpayers, and they are confident, with any fairness, of electing them on the 4th of August. The radicals have modified their ticket considerably, though there is no comparison between the two tickets. The man first nominated for Mayor has since died, and his place has been supplied by a white man, and in the Aldermanic ticket several whites have replaced negro nominees.

Nearly every white radical in the city and former officers and soldiers of the United States Army will vote the white man's ticket. Many of them are working actively for it, and with its election few, if any, who are acquainted with the local affairs of the city, doubt that a new era of honesty, economy, retrenchment and prosperity will dawn upon this long suffering and patient community.

## Died.

POST.—On Friday, July 31, WALDRON B. POST, in the 82d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCALLON.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, July 30, JOHN SCALLON, in the 49th year of his age.

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[For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

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# TILTON'S WARFARE.

## The Scandal Gatherers Still Busy in Brooklyn.

## WILL MOULTON TESTIFY?

## The Budget of the "Mutual Friend" Anxiously Looked For.

## What President Porter, of Yale, Thinks.

## POPULAR EXPRESSIONS

## Why the Divorce Suit Would Be a Failure.

## BROOKLYN THEORIES AND CRITICISMS.

The situation in the main remains unchanged. The scandal is discussed as much as ever, and it is surprising to witness the eagerness with which every sentence written upon the subject is devoured. The long wished for explanatory statement of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which is expected to clear the atmosphere of the scandal and calumny which now stifles wholesome moral respiration, will be forthcoming next week, and not before. Mr. Beecher has finished the important document, and now feels much relieved. He regrets, it is said by his intimate friends, the course of silence which he pursued in the past, and now breathes more freely that the worst has been told. He is in excellent health, and a perfect "Mark Tapley" in point of keeping up his spirits under adverse circumstances. He will go out of town to-day and rest for the Sabbath from the weary labors and anxieties of the week at Peekskill.

The committee is still waiting for Frank Moulton to appear before them and testify. Mr. Carpenter, the artist friend, has also been summoned before the committee to verify, if possible, the published statements made by him in the case to a reporter at Homer, N. Y. There are in all six witnesses, Dr. Storrs being among the number yet to be examined, if they will only condescend to appear before the Investigating Committee. A member of that body, when questioned yesterday touching the press criticisms upon their action, said:—"The press or public did not appoint this committee, and consequently we are not answerable to them." This is important as showing the spirit of indifference to public sentiment which animates that body. Their verdict will be, it is conceded upon all sides, in favor of the gentleman who appointed them to conduct the examination.

Rev. Leonard Bacon spoke truly when he said:—"The verdict of the committee will not be satisfactory to the public unless the public have evidence that satisfies them quite independent of the committee."

There was a report current that Mr. Tilton was engaged in preparing another statement of the case; but that gentleman, when questioned, declined to say whether such was the case or not. Yesterday afternoon Rev. Matthew Hale Smith visited Mr. Tilton and sympathized with him in his heartburnings.

District Attorney Winslow has declined to say whether or not he will appear against Tilton before Justice Riley on Monday next, when Mr. Gaynor will be present to press the charge of libel. Gaynor says that he intends to prosecute the case, and, if necessary, he will have eminent counsel.

CRITICISMS.

The host of reporters, in their anxiety to present what they call news, have written many strange stories. They linger around the doorways of the parties implicated, follow supposed witnesses and work up the most sensational tales; but in the end it is discovered that their efforts are without avail and their assertions untrue. It is for this reason that we find that so much that is published in the papers of one day is denied in the next. It is now reported that no personal unkindness whatever exists between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, and that all of his communications are of the respectful character. He declares his intention to maintain his manhood in all that concerns the process of separation. He will surrender everything, yield all that can afford pleasure to his wife or children, and take upon his own shoulders the new life struggle in which he is engaged. Mr. Tilton declares it to be far from his purpose to bring his wife unnecessarily forward as a subject of public comment, and yet feels that it is necessary to make every reasonable sacrifice in order to protect his own manhood and defend his cause.

SILENCE.

Although both parties received many letters of sympathy and many calls by friends other than those who curiously seek to enjoy the gossip of the hour, both are equally reticent, and decline to make any statements whatever that might possibly reach the public ear. Each of the parties are sufficiently well acquainted with human nature to be assured that not a few persons are endeavoring to acquire notoriety at their individual expense, and when such men as Gaynor and his ilk seek to obtrude into the family quarrel there is no question that a feeling of mutual hostility asserts itself, and will compel all such interlopers to take a back seat. Mr. Beecher is patiently awaiting the termination of the evidence which is to precede his own. Mr. Tilton, with equal patience, is awaiting the report of the committee of investigation; and, as we are assured, will base his further action thereon. Mr. Frank Moulton, who has in his possession many of the *res gestæ* of the scandal, has left the city, presumably for the purpose of avoiding a revelation of the facts which he is known to possess. Mr. Bowen declines to be interviewed except in a court of justice. Two notorious women go to Europe to-day, filled, perhaps, with a fund of remarkable information. Other parties to the scandal are adroitly hiding, and hence whatever may be the result of the committee's work, the public are not likely to be fairly and fully treated to such a revelation of incidents as they have been taught to suspect from the many published scandalous suggestions.

DYING OUT.

Interviews with a leading member of Plymouth church and with leading citizens of Brooklyn indicate a diminished interest in the entire subject. They mutually confess that too much of the scandal has already been given to the public, and that the only remaining feature of the "sensation" is the statement of the pastor of Plymouth church. The fact is not to be ignored, however, that public opinion strongly favors a freer and more emphatic expression of sentiment than can possibly be shaped by so small and so secret a committee as that to which is now confided the care of the greatest scandal of the generation. It is useless to conceal the impression that whatever may be the decision of this committee, it will be so unsatisfactory as to compel a more public and complete investigation. And no compromise, adjusted either through the agency of money or personal influence, can suspend judgment. Such is the prevailing thought.

THE PRESIDENT OF YALE,

on being interviewed by a reporter of the *Eagle*, spoke substantially as follows:—The general feeling among the best people here is one of confidence in Mr. Beecher. His last series of lectures, which concluded his course, deeply impressed—even more than those of the two preceding years—both the professors and the students with the sincerity of Mr. Beecher's character and as an indication of his high religious tone. The community at large share, I think, the feeling of deep respect for Mr. Beecher which I refer to, although, of course, the case is *sub judice*. Only one side has as yet been fully heard, and there are differences of opinion as to the weight of Mr. Tilton's statement. I believe that in the more highly educated circle here

THE MALIGNITY AND CONTRADICTIONS

apparent in Mr. Tilton's statement have created a feeling that nothing but the most inexorable proof can substantiate the charges he has made. Sympathy does not go with him for the reason I have stated.

REPORTER—Independently of the general feeling, how would you personally feel toward that statement, putting aside any knowledge of or friendship for the accuser and accused?

DR. PORTER—I should suspend my judgment for two reasons. First, because the main charges are wholly unsupported by other testimony than that of Mr. Tilton; second, there is absolutely no evidence against Mr. Beecher except his own letters and Mrs. Tilton's alleged confession to her husband and Miss Anthony. The originals of the former are not before the committee, and the latter is denied or explained as being made under aberration of mind or coercion from her husband, by Mrs. Tilton herself.

REPORTER—You regard Mr. Beecher, then, at present, precisely as you did before Tilton's statement was published?

DR. PORTER—I speak my own feeling as well as that of the best people here, I believe, when I say that confidence in Mr. Beecher is at present unshaken, that we are content to wait until he explains his letters, and that our belief is that such explanation, when it comes, will be satisfactory.

REPORTER—Then you think that such explanation of Mr. Beecher's letters will put an end to the matter.

DR. PORTER—I am not looking at the report the investigating committee may make, nor at any further legal proceedings that may be taken by either party, but it is clear to me that only inferences have been yet drawn from the letters against Mr. Beecher, and inferences, you know, are very deceptive. The main charge needs better support than the two scenes alleged to have been witnessed by Mr. Tilton, with the innocent interpretation of which he himself was formerly satisfied. That I take to be a strong point in favor of Mr. Beecher.

REPORTER—The course of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the journal I represent in this interview, has been guided by an earnest desire to come at the truth in this matter, to arrest a hasty condemnation of the greatest man in Brooklyn on the part of the community, and the wish, in which every decent member of society must participate, to see a man who has done so much good for the Christian Church and for the country as Mr. Beecher, a man, too, whose unsectarian spirit and magnanimity of sentiment is so indisputable, come out clear of those charges of immorality.

DR. PORTER—His fall would indeed be nothing less than a national calamity; but would, of course, in no way affect the truth and importance of the religious principles he has advocated.

## VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE.

### The Law of the Scandal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your columns to-day there is a correspondent who earnestly calls upon Mr. Beecher to have Mr. Tilton arrested for libel. I do not think such a course would be advisable, as the issue which would be presented to the jury to try in a criminal prosecution for libel would not be the issue which is at present agitating the public mind—viz., whether or not Henry Ward Beecher had *crim. con.* with Theodore Tilton's wife—but the jury would be called upon to state whether they had a reasonable doubt as to the falsity of the story, and if they had they might acquit Theodore Tilton, and thus leave the grand question undecided; for to state that they had a reasonable doubt would be simply giving a name to the present public sentiment upon the question. Now, it would hardly be advisable to enter upon a long and expensive litigation with a fair prospect of ending at precisely the advanced state in which we began. I have observed that some suggest to Mr. Tilton that he should begin an action for divorce, but the merest tyro in the law can see that in this he cannot succeed, since he has condoned the alleged offence. The best way for Mr. Tilton to bring his case before the Court, if he is really in earnest in his published sentiments, is for him to bring an action against Henry Ward Beecher for criminal conversation with his wife. Thus the very issue which is at present filling the public mind will be presented to the jury. Should Tilton recover any damages, however small the amount, he will establish Mr. Beecher's guilt; and should Mr. Beecher recover, he would establish his innocence to his own satisfaction and the satisfaction of his friends. The matter will be decided in this form of action by the weight of evidence, and neither party will receive the benefit of a doubt.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1874. LEX.

### Unhappy Mrs. Tilton.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

If innocent, pure and "white souled," why did not Mrs. Tilton concisely and conclusively render a brief, simple denial of the terrible charges made against her in as few words as possible? A declaration of innocence needed not a lengthy document overlaid with verbiage, only a solemn protest declaring the charge made by her husband as wholly and unequivocally false. By this she would have challenged the world and spared herself the fearful criticisms which are pouring in from every side.

As a woman, I pity her with all my heart, and regret that one who appears by nature, as well as the testimony of her accuser, to have been endowed with the loveliest of Christian graces, should by any act have allowed the shadow of suspicion to fall upon her. There lives not a woman possessed of either talent, grace or beauty that is not in hourly danger of being assailed at her weakest point, and it requires all her strength of will and religious principle to bid the tempter depart. We can find more ready excuse for one who is without the pale of daily strengthening influence, but to imagine a fall where the life is overshadowed at morning, noon and eventide by the holy graces of religion, is, indeed, the most difficult as well as the saddest of any human experience. It is to be hoped that future developments will reveal only inconsistencies—not guilt. Very respectfully,

K. G. M.

### Mr. Tilton Not on Trial—The True Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

If so innocent, why does Mr. Beecher employ counsel? And what do we or the world care about Mr. Tilton's amours, or if he had a mistress in every town in the country? Can it be, sir, that Mr. Beecher has called this committee to look into the past life of Mr. Tilton? What we, who have wives and daughters going to his and other churches want to know is, did Mr. Beecher, as a minister of God, under this plea of religion, alienate this lady? Did he, a man of his great brain and influence, use that power on an all-believing woman who placed her very soul in his keeping? This is the question for this committee to ask—not about Mr. Tilton's past, present or future life. Admitting him a mistress throughout the country, in every town, can that clear Mr. Beecher? Let him and his friends get rid of their lawyer and look into the case as it stands. We, the public, who trust our families to him and his care want to know nothing about Mr. Tilton and his other loves.

A BROOKLYN MARRIED MAN.
BROOKLYN, July 31, 1874.

### Wanted—The Whole Truth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I say most heartily amen to your editorial suggesting that this case go to a court of justice, there to be thoroughly examined. Nothing short of this will satisfy the people. They want the truth. There's no use now to attempt to whitewash or conceal. Open the foul tumor and let it all out. The community will be healthier afterward. C. R.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1874.

### What Was the Wrong!—The Sin Which Mrs. Tilton Saw on Reading "Griffith Gaunt."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Now that the statements of the accuser and the accused in the Tilton-Beecher scandal are published, I ask whether it would be proper for a citizen to give his views, through the press, with no other end but that of justice? If you think it would, please give utterance to mine, which are based principally, if not exclusively, on the letter of Henry Ward Beecher, better known as "the apology," and on that of Mrs. Tilton, quoting the reading of "Griffith Gaunt," the authenticity of both of which is not denied, nor is the free will in writing and delivering the same put in question.

Mr. Beecher admits that Mrs. Tilton is the person referred to in his apology, and of whom he says:—"She is guiltless, sinned against, bearing the transgression of another." The words immediately following, "her forgiveness I have," tend to make it appear that he is the man who sinned against her and whose transgression she is bearing, and the humiliating words which in the same breath are set forth craving the pardon of the husband, would tend to show that the sin and transgression committed against her affected her husband and required his forgiveness for the calm of conscience of the writer. I fear that it requires a powerful relaxation of mind to understand that such sin and transgression was an advice given to a wife by her pastor to quit the home of her unfaithful husband; the more so on considering the subsequent letter of the 7th of February, addressed by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton, which letter stands uncontradicted. In it the former, speaking of Mr. Moulton's trustworthy conduct, writes that he (Mr. Moulton) "would be a true friend to her honor and happiness."

On the other hand, if Mrs. Tilton's letter of June 29 refers to the same sin alluded to in the apology it is still harder for the impassionate reader to endorse Mr. Beecher's explanation of what that sin was. Mrs. Tilton, on reading "Griffith Gaunt," saw, she says, "clearly her sin." It consisted in that, "when she knew that she was loved, she suffered it to grow into a passion." She adds that she thought at the time that "the love she felt and received could harm no one, not even her husband." The reading of Griffith Gaunt opened her eyes, and in a repenting tone continues her letter, writing to her husband that she is "prepared to renew her marriage vow and to keep it as the Saviour requireth," and ends her letter by assuring him of a "tried, purified and restored love." This letter is a confession by Mrs. Tilton that suggests a great deal against her; but the question of public interest, methinks, is not whether Mrs. Tilton is guilty of adultery, but whether Henry Ward Beecher is guilty of a sacrilegious abuse of his sacred ministerial capacity in allowing a parishioner of his to accept his all "absorbing love" for her, and make it appear to her in such a "false light" as to disguise to her the wrong she was doing to her husband. If Henry Ward Beecher is the person alluded to in Mrs. Tilton's letter there is no doubt that he should stand convicted of a gross wrong; but as Mrs. Tilton does not point out to any particular person a conclusive inference can only be allowed, and this could be justified from her comparing herself with Catherine Gaunt, who, in the work of fiction, is represented to have been charged by her husband with improper intimacy with her pastor, Father Leonard, growing from the influence the latter had exercised over his parishioner, the more so on account of the remarkably strong coincidence of the fact admitted that Mr. Tilton, like Griffith Gaunt, had laid like charges on Henry Ward Beecher.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1874. CIVIS.

## PRESS COMMENTS.

### "The Shock to Religion."

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The American people, especially the northern portion of them, are said to be sensational and emotional above all others, and in consequence thereof to be prone to exaggeration. The Beecher-Tilton scandal has served to illustrate this trait, quality or propensity. Because one hypocrite, who happened to be eloquent, gifted and conspicuous, has been exposed, the cry is raised that the Church has received a fatal blow, and that religion itself will be overthrown. They talk about the "shock to Christianity," and all that. There have been greater hypocrites and far worse men than Mr. Beecher in all the ages since the Christian system was established. There were such right under the eyes of the great Master himself, and He denounced them as hypocrites and "whited sepulchres." He was betrayed by one of the twelve. Yet, the religion He founded has gone on "conquering and to conquer." Those who fear that one man's hypocrisy can break down a system which has survived every form of persecution and abuse must have very little faith to begin with. In their exaggerated estimate of Beecher they fancy that he can, by his evil example, break down a religion founded by the Son of God. The thing is almost too absurd for comment.

After all, the church in which Mr. Beecher officiated was only Plymouth church, and the religion he preached was Beecherism. If his exposure breaks down that church and that system the world will be all the better for it.

### A Suspension of Judgment.

[From the Christian Leader.]

The need of the judicial mind in journalism has been repeatedly illustrated, but rarely, we think, if ever, so mournfully as in the progress of this most sorrowful affair. Immediately upon the appearance of Mr. Tilton's statement—although its publication was under such circumstances as pointed very strongly to a violation of faith in the hope of winning the popular ear by the first word—without waiting a single day for the response of the man whose whole life was an overwhelming contradiction to the hideous charges—there were scores of papers in good standing who said, as if doubt were impossible, "This is true; the greatest preacher in the world is a villain." In their own weak phrase (weak whether their judgments happen to be right or not) they decide from "internal evidence." To summarise, they could not think it possible that a skilled writer, a fictionist of rare power, a man who if his own story were true was an adept in "white-lying," and if it were false had had several years to weave his web and concoct his frightful indictment—a man who in any case they themselves thought guilty of the same crimes with which he charged his enemy—they could not think it possible that this man could tell such a consistent and terrible tale unless it were true. "Internal evidence"—Theodore Tilton could not tell a lie so monstrous! Is there no "internal evidence" on the other side? How easy is it to believe that any impure man could live Mr. Beecher's outward life, a life of extraordinary publicity, manifesting its personality in the freest possible expression of word and deed, and yet have no trace of impurity come to the surface? It must be remembered that this is no common crime that is charged, but a complication of iniquities that it would seem must go down to the bottom of the soul and pollute every spring of spiritual life. Look at Mr. Beecher's daily walk; look at his sermons; look at his freely uttered words taken freshly as they sprang from his heart to his lips; look at his private letters—so utterly "useless" in their purity, unless Mr. Beecher is guilty of lies so black and blasphemous that the alternative falsehoods of Tilton are mild in comparison. Is it credible?

And, upon the other hand, immediately upon the publication of Mr. Beecher's and Mrs. Tilton's preliminary responses there were scores of papers which declared, upon "internal evidence," that these were true. The verdict did credit to their zeal for morality, but hardly to their judgment. If the accused were guilty, "general denials" were to be expected in the usual course. All that "internal evidence," sifted down, really meant, was that the authors could not pen such deliberate falsehoods. But, then, it is the characters of the authors that are impeached.

Now, why not wait until the evidence is all in? The facts at present given to the public are utterly inadequate to a decision. As the matter stands either story is incredible, and the dead lock will continue until the missing blocks in the puzzle are supplied.

### Plymouth Perfume.

[From the New York Freeman's Journal.]

The utterances of Henry Ward Beecher, ever since he loomed on that large and demoralized portion of the community that has supported him, have been for the destruction of the traditions of Christianity. Of late years, as if prenoting that his personal misdoings were too flagrant to be long hidden, he has been hewing, with frantic efforts, at the system of morals that, even among Pagans, it has been considered necessary to maintain in theory, however departed from in fact. He stood, with his brother Frothingham, at the death bed of the unrepentant *débauché*, one of them pronouncing the ridiculous formula of a marriage ceremony between him and a female who had adulterously left her husband, and the other, in a blasphemous prayer, thanking God "for what these two had been to each other."

The outrages of Henry Ward Beecher's outgivings, on his mountebank's platform in "Plymouth church," especially during these last years, in which the demands of Tilton, as the price of the latter's dishonored silence, have been haunting him, have been, studiedly, to make licentiousness and lawless passion appear respectable and manly, and to turn into ridicule all the traditions of revelation. His shameful arguments have been given under the guise of religious sermons, as the horrible crimes against nature practised by the wives and mothers of the Romans in the days of Cicero on the feast of Fauna, were called "the chaste and vestal sacrifices of women for the prosperity of Rome," for the "purity" of which it was required that no male should be present. The sworn supporters of "Plymouth church" have seemed to be delighted with the worship and to desire to keep its "sacred secret." But Tilton has proved the Clodius Pulcher, who, dressed in female garb, has penetrated the "sacred portals," and we have

*Nota Bonæ secreta Deæ!*

Nor is the "chaste" Fulvia wanting, nor the "chaste" Pompeia. It is a tempting theme, to run a long parallel between the old and the new paganism. The materials and the occasion invite. But we almost ask our reader's pardon—and our own, for allusion to what the apostle tells us "it is a shame even to speak of"—viz., the "mysteries" of "Plymouth church" and the "mysteries" of the *Bona Dea*—which mutually recall each other.

The more practical matter is to draw attention to the banded, persistent and impudent attempt of an indefatigably busy coterie of Puritans, by every means, from threatening those they can hurt to licking the boots of those that hold them in contempt, to try and stifle the expression of public opinion, especially in the public press.

He that would gloat over the open shame that has fallen even on so vulgar and offensive a charlatan as Henry Ward Beecher would be a paltry man. But when, in the abused name of religion, it is sought to bolster him up on a showing that ought to overwhelm both him and every one that supports him—and to set him on his legs again to utter more blasphemies and to work on for the destruction of all that remains of Christian traditions among Protestants—there arises another question. Let H. W. Beecher appear next Sunday on his bouncing-board in "Plymouth church" and take for his text a verse from a less disreputable man than he is—viz.: "You know how it is yourself!" Then, let all who admire his teachings of the past, and, like Tilton, think he is yet "a great God-like man," applaud him and stick to him. Then the lines will be drawn. The sham and the mask will be dropped—and we can drop Beecher. Let him cease to pretend to be in any sense a Christian. Let him invoke Cupid to make him once more agreeable to new friends; or, in his meeting house, offer sacrifices to Astaroth. Then the "wayfaring man, though a fool," will not mistake him.

But it is a duty we cannot disregard to try and save the country we live in and the society from which no citizen can separate himself altogether from its most imminent perils. Human society is not the creation of man. It is the work of God. It is built by God on the family. Messrs. Beecher and Tilton, like a great many men cleverer than either of them, have tried to reconstruct the creation of God and to rebuild society, not on the family, but on the brothel. But society not only cannot be built on the brothel; but when built the brothel cannot be substituted for the family without just so far undermining society. Messrs. Beecher and Tilton can give up their own families or swap them off, according to their socialistic theory of "attractions and destinies," and can go off into the other kind of house-hunting, and society, so far from suffering, will be relieved. There is one thing, however, for the sake of public morals they must cease to do—that is, to parade their leagues or their quarrels, or their proposed amicable arrangements, as being any part of the proceedings of honest society. Let them confine their future quarrels and cooings to Woodhull & Claflin's bulletins, and let society and the public be relieved from hearing anything more about them.

### The Beecher-Tilton Scandal.

[From the Philadelphia Catholic Standard.]

For some time the public has been treated to a dubious entertainment—a carnival of what one of our contemporaries has aptly denominated "indecency and gush." The secular journalists, deeming it their duty to treat the people to everything in the way of intelligence good or bad, proper or improper, has flooded us with the most revolting and grossly explicit details of the private intrigues and outrages on the sanctity of home, marriage and the social system, perpetrated by a clique of people whose notoriety has ever been of dubious merit. Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton, Tennie C. Claflin, Victoria C. Woodhull, *et id omne genus*, are simply the brilliant fungi springing from the rotten marshes of Protestantism, New England transcendentalism, freelovism and revived paganism, systems of religion whose only basis is gratification of the passions. We are only surprised that anybody should be surprised at these developments, being, as they are, results so natural. Could any sensible person, remembering the fact that Mr. Beecher presided at the adulterous marriage of Richardson and Mrs. McFarland, hesitate for an instant in supposing that he sanctioned their act? Can any man who read the account of the marriage performed by this same "greatest preacher in the world," as the HERALD terms him, wherein he took the couple out in a garden at sunrise, and, scattering a few flowers over them, declared them wedded by the genius of nature, ever imagine that Mr. Beecher correctly appreciates the sacred bond of matrimony, or has any sound Christian ideas of manly honor or womanly purity? And so of all the class of people who take part in such ceremonies, for "like master, like disciple." We are not taking the guilt of any of these parties for granted; we are simply adverting to the not-at-all-astonishing probability of such crimes as the natural results of a system of education, moral and intellectual, which always follows, whenever and wherever men throw off the restraints which Catholicity alone puts upon them, and alone has the supernatural means of enforcing. * * * If this Beecher-Tilton clique were common ordinary people would the press be so lavish of its space and printer's ink in exposing them to the public gaze? No. Then why glorify notoriety? Simply for the same reason by which variety theatres are allowed by sanction of authority to flaunt their obscenities before us, and, like brazen noonday devils, to openly become teachers of corruption. For the same reasons that our genteel (?) first class picture stores and art galleries do not hesitate to make their windows objects of attraction by filling them with statues and pictures, whose subjects are not even clothed with the flimsy raiment of a double entendre; for the reasons that our walking sticks, our meerschaums, our cigar boxes, our ladies' toilet articles, and even our articles of clothing are converted into instruments of grossest sin; for the same reason that convulsive bursts of laughter from the tiers upon tiers of first class ladies and gentlemen fairly shake our respectable theatres when any titbit of grossness is spewn from the stages, and the crowds of genteel (!) people sit blandly delighted through the unmentionable obscenities of the French opera, and that reason is that, public virtue being dead, it pays avarice to trade with impunity and in open market in the traffic of shamelessness.

### Not Enough.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

If Tilton's statement had not been fortified with documentary proofs—Beecher's own letters—the world would have believed Mr. Beecher's simple asseveration of his innocence as against the affidavit of Tilton. But his allegations, and the evidence by which he supports them, cannot be disposed of by the mere denials of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, however solemnly they may be made.

### The Mystery of Plymouth Church—A State of Morals Deplorable.

[From the Raleigh News.]

We know not whether these charges are true or false; but we do know that the spectacle of a man, in this age and country, voluntarily charging his own wife with infidelity, indicates a state of morals at once unexpected and deplorable. The reputation of the actors in this unfortunate affair must suffer, and the character of the community in which they live will likewise receive injury.

### Impatient of Evasion.

[From the Rochester Democrat.]

The people are impatient of evasion. When a cherished friend has fallen under condemnation and attempts to justify himself, glittering generalities are out of place and annoying. We frankly confess that, in our hearts, we have hoped that Mr. Beecher would come out of this fiery trial unscathed, but our anxiety upon this point has not blinded our eyes to the possibility of his guilt.

### Let Mr. B. Explain.

[From the Syracuse Courier.]

Let Mr. Beecher explain why he wrote such damaging letters when he had not been guilty of even the slightest incivility, not to say crime, according to Mrs. Tilton.

### Will Win Confidence and Sympathy.

[From the Providence Journal.]

Mrs. Tilton's story will win confidence and sympathy.

### Not Satisfactory.

[From the Elizabeth (N. J.) Herald.]

The denial of Mrs. Tilton of the charges made by her husband will not be satisfactory to those whose opinions were not formed in advance. In confessing a love for Mr. Beecher, which she thought innocent, she has confessed to something which the world does not recognize among its list of sentiments; and for the encouragement of which Mr. Beecher must be held responsible. This love, pure, innocent, divine, as Mrs. Tilton thinks, was the origin of scandal, the inspiration of jealousy, and the obstacle to a family union.

### Beecher's Word vs. Tilton's Affidavit.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]

With this absolute but general denial the public must be satisfied until the promise of a full exculpation is redeemed. It will not do to set Mr. Beecher's mere word of denial against Mr. Tilton's affidavit and his production of letters over the signatures of his wife and of Mr. Beecher. We are glad that the reverend gentleman is at last persuaded that he is bound to render a full defence by every consideration for the dignity of his sacred calling and the purity of the holy cause which he serves.

### Take It Into Court.

[From the Worcester Spy.]

While the course pursued by Mr. Beecher—that of keeping the case within the jurisdiction of the church—was according to church usage, a trial of Tilton by jury would have seemed to possess additional fairness, and to many the verdict would have been much more conclusive.

### The Mystery About the Whole Thing.

[From the Troy Times.]

It is difficult, indeed, to conceive of such a character as she describes Tilton to be. What possible object could the latter have in contemplation in seeking to "crush out" Mr. Beecher, if the latter was guiltless in their relations with each other? Their paths in life did not converge and cross in such a manner as to give any color of justification for jealousy. The downfall of Mr. Beecher could in no manner benefit Mr. Tilton. On the other hand, the two as friends could be mutually helpful. There is a mystery about the whole thing which may never be fully solved.

### A Cruel Criticism.

[From the Milwaukee News.]

There is no redemption nor escape from Henry Ward Beecher's fall. He cannot lie out of it even with the aid of his paramour. Plymouth church can hardly protect him longer. He is rich; the free love world will sustain him; a new church may be built for him; he may "brass it out," sustained by the bigotry and fanaticism of a class of his followers.

### This Unfortunate Woman.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

We print this morning the statement of this unfortunate woman—unfortunate however the investigation of Mr. Beecher's conduct may terminate. It is charitable to assume that this statement was made while in a condition of mind very unfavorable to clearness or coherency. Beyond an explicit and solemn denial of the offence charged in Mr. Tilton's indictment of Mr. Beecher there is little in it that can count for or against either accuser or accused.

### The Genuineness of the Letters.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

We have only this remark to make and then we dismiss the subject. Either Theodore Tilton is a bad man and a perjured villain, or Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton have agreed together to break the force and consequences of damaging charges, from which there was no other mode of escape, by a bold front and preconcerted falsehood. For, be it remembered, the genuineness of the letters and memoranda produced and sworn to by Theodore Tilton has not been denied or questioned by either Mr. Beecher or Mrs. Tilton—their only attempt, so far, has been to destroy the force of these evidences of guilt by such explanations as their case required. And these are not given under oath.

### Washes a Good Deal of Dirty Linen.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton has the public ear this morning. She is out in a statement, quite well written and full of interest, in which, like her beloved pastor, she unqualifiedly denies every charge made against her by her husband touching her relations with Henry Ward Beecher. She washes a good deal of dirty linen, and paints her husband in colors of the most repulsive character. But she does not "explain" those loving epistles in a manner at all satisfactory. Tilton's charges are specific and particular. Mrs. Tilton's denials, like those of her beloved pastor, are sweeping and general. We are all at sea, however, and can only say, in sorrow, that there has been more lying in Christian circles in Brooklyn during the past week than the sin-steeped world has known since the day that Ananias came to grief for inflating the truth.

### The Time for Clerical Soreheads.

[From the Rochester Express.]

Now is the time for clerical soreheads. Beecher has for years been "a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence" for this unhappy class of citizens. The admiration for and confidence in him evinced by the American people, have tormented them beyond their powers of expression. Mordecai never began to be the eyesore to Haman that Beecher has been to a large number of his professional "brethren," who envied his success and fame, but were as hopelessly separated from both by reason of their feeble minds and narrow souls as Dives was from Lazarus when the latter rested in Abraham's bosom. There are many noble souls among the clergy, who have generously recognized Mr. Beecher's gifts and graces, but it has too often appeared that there were also some small, mean spirited members of "the cloth" who by carping at the great preacher's theology, and insinuating respecting his life, evinced their unhappiness at another's success and usefulness.

### Three Times Convicted.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

Convicted first by the confession of the woman who shared his guilt, convicted also by the testimony of an eye-witness to a *solus cum sola*, he is convicted again by his subsequent conduct. Not for one moment has he borne himself like an innocent man; his conduct has rather been that of a man who was conscious of guilt, and who was using all the means at his command, reinforced by powerful influence, to prevent exposure. People have sought, from the most praiseworthy motives, to blind their eyes to the fact, but it must have been obvious to the average comprehension for two years past that there was some damaging truth which Henry Ward Beecher and his friends were seeking to conceal. That they succeeded as long as they did is remarkable; but they have failed at last, as it was inevitable from the first that they must fail.

### Mrs. Tilton's Sin.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

The people of this country will be very willing to believe all this, and will do so if she will prove that the Schoharie letter from her to her husband, as set forth in his testimony, was never written by her. If this cannot be made to appear, it is entirely pertinent to ask whether she should charge herself with "sin" because she had been advised to leave her husband.

## THE NEWARK MANTRAPS.

### Action and Inaction of the Authorities—The Aldermen Moving, but the County Physician Dilatory.

The dreadful fate of the young woman—Miss Hattie Wyckoff—who was done to death on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the Walnut street crossing, on Thursday evening, as reported in yesterday's HERALD, has had the effect of arousing a general feeling of indignation among the public of Newark and a wholesome activity on the part of some of the local authorities, while others are dilatory to a degree that excites much unfavorable comment. On Thursday night, after the "accident" took place—an "accident" which is only one of many—the Common Council met, and, after the transaction of some routine business, Alderman Westervelt offered a resolution requiring a reduction of the rate of speed to six miles an hour on the Pennsylvania Railroad and the removal of cars from side tracks, near crossings, where they obstructed a view of the road and so endangered life, limb and property. In support of his resolution Mr. Westervelt enumerated

A SERIES OF FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENTS,

which had taken place in consequence of the obstructions and other causes. Alderman Stainsby spoke also and declared himself opposed to the resolution, but favored, however, a measure compelling the railroad company to clear their tracks properly and fence them in. Mr. Westervelt said he was not particular about his resolution, but he was determined that his voice and vote should be recorded in favor of protecting the thousands of people who crossed the railroad tracks. The upshot was that the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ordinances by a vote of 17 to 4. A resolution was passed authorizing the Street Commissioner to go on with the openings through the embankment of the Newark and New York railroad.

Meanwhile, in the case of Miss Wyckoff, the County Physician, Dr. Dodd, delays ordering an inquest. He admits that the time has arrived when a proper inquiry should be made into the cause of these numerous railroad murders; but nevertheless, for some cause unexplained, delayed action in the matter. At the time of the Squiers "accident" this official declared his intention to have an investigation made should Mr. Squiers die. The case of Miss Wyckoff is almost identical. The fact that she is not of a wealthy family is urged by some as the cause of the official delay, but those who best know the County Physician place a more generous construction on his inaction.

## AN HONOR TO MR. TUPPER.

[From the Liverpool Post.]

Among the pensions granted out of the Civil List during the past year is one of £120 to Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper. This announcement, which is contained in a Parliamentary paper published yesterday, is noteworthy for an unusual omission. It is not stated, as in all the other cases, for what particular service the pension is granted. As, however, Mr. Tupper is described as the author of "Proverbial Philosophy," it may be assumed that it is out of regard to that wonderful and much abused book that the pension has been granted. Or is it appreciation of his "Protestant Ballads" that in the present ecclesiastical crisis has won Mr. Tupper this substantial distinction? In either case we should think the announcement will be news to Poet Close, who will now have more to say and sell in regard to his memorable martyrdom than ever. Distinctions are not always appreciable, and why Mr. Martin Tupper should gain what Poet Close was denied will be a puzzle to all readers who have made an equal study of the "works" of the two great masters. Mr. Tupper's pension, it appears, is, with the exception of an annuity of £150 granted to Professor Sharpey, the largest on the present list, which, notwithstanding, contains such names as those of Eliza Meteyard and Professor Long.

## A COMPLICATED BIGAMY CASE IN NEWARK.

Yesterday afternoon, upon a charge made by Ludwig Rapp, Louis Zeliar and Elizabeth Rapp were arrested on a charge of bigamy. The pair were locked up to await examination. In the meantime Elizabeth declares that she, after marrying Ludwig Rapp, discovered that he had already a wife living. Hence, considering herself no wife at all, she married Zeliar.

## KATE SPRAGUE'S NEW LIFE.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, writing of Mrs. Sprague, daughter of the late Chief Justice Chase, says:—

The sorrows that came to her were felt by all, and no woman has ever descended so gracefully from the dizzy heights of fortune as she; called in the hey-day of her prosperity the Queen of American society, she is in adversity still a queen. When the order was issued by the Holt's, of New York, for the seizure of Senator Sprague's property, of course the family residence was taken. Mrs. Sprague, with her charming children, gathered up her personal belongings in the shape of pictures, statuary, &c., and moved to Edgewood, the late residence of her lamented father, and there in great seclusion she lives. Her luxurious carriage has given way to a little rockaway, and her retinue of servants has been reduced to four. We saw her the other evening at a charitable entertainment. She wore deep mourning; her face was pallid and careworn, but her smile was just as sunny and her voice was just as cheery as when there was nothing but peace and wealth about her.

## CANINICAL CAPTURES IN NEWARK.

Up to yesterday the official lassoers of Newark roped in about 160 dogs since the opening of the dog pound on Monday last. Of this number over one hundred have suffered the extreme penalty of the law, which is drowning in a box basket, a score or more at a time, the place of execution being the sylvan stream Passaic at its muddiest point, off the city docks. The capturing of the dogs is the reverse of an easy or pleasurable task. Nor is it safe, there being numbers of disorderly persons always ready to interfere with doggie snatchers, albeit the latter act is strictly in accordance with law. Indeed, one of the officers has tired of his job and resigned.

## THE OLD MAN AT THE WHEEL.

[From the Poughkee[illegible]e.]

Day after day up and down the [illegible] goes an old man, standing hour after hour by the wheel in the pilot house of the steamer Daniel Drew. For nearly forty years has he studied the tides, the coves, the reefs, the bars and shores of this noblest of rivers. He is the oldest Hudson River pilot now on active duty. He is the connecting link between the past and the present. We refer to Lewis Ensign. He will go back with you to the days of the steamers Paragon, Lady Richmond and De-Witt Clinton, and yet a little later the Osceola, Emerald, South America and other steamers. His back is now bowed a little, his face is furrowed with wrinkles, and yet when "old time friends" step into his cosey retreat on the hurricane deck of the fleet steamer the eye of the old man glistens with delight, for he is sure to have an opportunity of talking over the scenes of by gone days. He is greatly respected, he is known from Maine to California, and none esteem him higher than those who employ him. When the great Pilot of all rings His bell for him to stop no North River steamboat man will be longer or more kindly remembered than the "old man at the wheel."

# HOMBURG.

## Increase of the Number of Visitors Since the Close of the Gambling Tables.

## Pleasant Life—Reading Rooms—Music—Theatre—Church—A Forest Festival.

HOMBURG, July 13, 1874.

An opinion has prevailed that Baden, Wiesbaden and other German watering places had suffered with the closing of the gambling rooms. These conclusions have proved, however, erroneous, especially with regard to Homburg, which enjoys a greater prosperity than it ever did in the palmy days of M. Blanc and his croupiers. I was speaking with the director of the Homburg Railroad yesterday and was assured that the receipts of the road (from Frankfort to Homburg) had this year been so far proportionately greater than in any previous year, even before the closing of the gambling rooms. While the green tables attracted a good number of wealthy people, especially Russians and the English nobility and the *demimonde*, the great mass of respectable people who annually come to Europe for a longer or shorter residence were frightened away from a place where the temptations to ungodliness were of more than ordinary attractiveness. Before the close of the gambling era villas and town residences could have been purchased for a merely nominal sum. Now the price has increased most extravagantly, and people are settling here, some for the summer months and some permanently.

BEAUTIES OF HOMBURG.

The natural and artificial beauties of Homburg must ever render the city one of the most attractive of Germany. The fresh, gentle breezes coming from the summits of the Taunus fan the little city into a delightful temperature, while the residents of neighboring Frankfort are perspiring in a tropical glow. Then the grounds about Homburg, which, in the course of many decades, have been transformed by landgraves and M. Blanc from ordinary rural scenery to an artificial paradise, are now the property, so to speak, of the guests, to be enjoyed by them to the full extent. We can wander anywhere and everywhere, free and unmolested—about the gardens of the castle and under the lovers' archways of foliage, and in the English garden, and then in the beautiful park grounds created by the gambling institution in former days. When we look on these beautiful scenes, called up by artificial means, tillaged nevertheless by the ruin of hundreds of families, we cannot help thanking M. Blanc for some of our present enjoyment. Without the gambling tables Homburg's beauties would never have been developed. As somebody pleasantly said that there is a concealed beautiful statue in every piece of marble if the sculptor only knows how to remove the superfluous stone, so almost every landscape contains the germs of a natural paradise if the hand of the artist is permitted to remove the offensive and cultivate the beautiful. True, the means employed to the beautifying of Homburg were neither moral nor worthy of general imitation—but then the present generation should not be held responsible for the sins of their predecessors and forefathers.

MODERN HOMBURG.

With the exception of the loss of the gambling tables, and in the different class of its visitors, Homburg has remained in appearance about the same. The Kursaal is certainly a far more agreeable place than it was; there being less push, and style and arrogance. The rooms wherein formerly the green tables were placed are now used as reading rooms, where papers and magazines of all countries are free to the guests. In this Homburg differs agreeably from Ems and some other ex-gambling places, where the liveried menials stop every stranger and demand a fee of five silver groschen before he is permitted to enter the consecrated halls. The concerts and other entertainments are the same under the present as the former management. There are concerts three times daily; in the morning from seven to eight, at the Elizabeth Spring; in the afternoon in the Kurgarden, from three to four, and evenings in the Kurgarden, from half-past seven to half-past nine. Every Friday evening there is a grand concert, with illumination, to which thousands of people come from Frankfort and the neighboring places. Up stairs in the Kursaal are rooms for

BILLIARDS, CHESS, DOMINOES,

and, it is whispered, for real gambling, though on this point I cannot vouch for the truth. Somewhere down in the grounds is a fine croquet ground, and in Homburg there are always numbers of charming ladies ready to participate in a game at your invitation. Then, at stated times, there are reunions, balls, lectures, theatre, ballet, opera. In opera and ballet Homburg offers great attractions, securing on certain days of the week the *personnel* of the Darmstadt Court Theatre, one of the best in Germany. The theatre, in one wing of the Kursaal, is a pleasant, well ventilated structure. For the religiously inclined there are two or three churches, with English speaking preachers, wherein the usual pulpit philosophy may be enjoyed. Last Sunday I heard a preacher describe to his congregation the beauties and charms of nature, and then regret that, by reason of sin lying like a gloomy mist between us and it, we were not capable of its enjoyment. On coming out of the church I gazed on the beautiful stretch of country between Homburg and the forest-clad lines of the Taunus, on smiling villages and sunlit landscapes, and felt the mountain breeze fanning my cheeks, and gazed on the beautiful features of charming guests—and wondered whether I came within the category of sinners.

A FETE CHAMPETRE.

The director provides for his guests very rational and agreeable festivities. On the 8th of July a *fête champêtre* or *Waldfest* had been arranged to take place, and though on a small scale was a very enjoyable affair. The *fête* took place in a secluded meadow opening called the Deer Park, in the midst of the forest that stretches from within two miles of Homburg up the heights of the Taunus range. The park is simply an enclosed part of the forest and is well stocked with deer, which are called upon now and then to satisfy the appetites of Homburg guests. A couple of thousand guests, English, Americans and Germans went forestward, some in carriages and droschkies, others in hunting wagons and coaches, which the director had provided for a very moderate remuneration. One feels the active care which the director gives to his guests everywhere and in everything. It seems as if he considered the people about him as his special guests; as if he tried to make all [illegible] as happy as possible. To me Homberg seem[illegible] far more attractive place than it was during the gambling days. Then the lackeys hardly condescended to greet you or to take your hat and cane unless you were in the habit of paying handsome fees. Now the porters and lackeys and gardeners pay their respects to the guests in a pleasant way, and seem to take as much interest in their welfare and pleasure as is necessary. This gives a decided home feeling to the place which makes the guest feel a desire to rest a while in the city, and his rests grow in length as he becomes attached to persons and things, and he finally spends months where he had originally allotted himself a few days.

IN THE FOREST.

But I must tell you of the "Waldfest." After a drive of half an hour we come upon the Deer Park and enter the tree-surrounded meadow. On one side are benches and tables for refreshments; further down booths for innocent games; on the opposite side of the meadow grounds laid out for croquet and the dance for children. Through the meadow flows a silvery tree-shaded stream, crossed by rude planks and evergreen ornamented bridges. Close beside it, under a clump of trees, the military band has taken up its position, and from four o'clock until the end discourses to us from the realm of music. The *fête* bears a very simple, semi-family character. There is nothing boisterous, nothing unpleasant, and we wander about from group to group and from the restaurant to the shooting galleries, from the croquet grounds to the charmed circle enclosure for the dance. All our American friends who can put in an appearance. There is the omnipresent Mr. Murphy, ex-Consul General of Frankfort, now engaged in depopulating Germany of its emigrants for the benefit of Arkansas, who possesses a larger circle of acquaintances in Homburg than perhaps any other resident guest. Colonel Mehaffy looks fresh and sunny as ever. Mr. Truesdale, of the Rock Island Railroad, young and admired, walks from group to group of acquaintances—happy on one side of his face, sad on the other; happy in his present enjoyments and sorry to leave Homburg for the more material regions of Rock Island next week. Captain and Mrs. Symmes, with their blooming children, arrived later. The Captain looks well and strong, and is busy in patents, and likes to dwell on memories of West Point and his active naval life. Mrs. Symmes is a charming lady, of Polish descent. But I must not call over the roll of the American guests until we come to the springs.

About eight o'clock the *fête* is concluded by the edge of the forests being illuminated with Bengal lights, giving the scene a charming fairy character in its ever changing shades of color. The music ceases, the little baby dancers cease from their exertions, the booth and restaurant keepers begin to pack up their wares and toys, the guests assemble to see the paper fire balloons start off on their aërial voyages, and the deer, which are as tame as calves, come out from among the trees and gaze with their dreamy eyes upon the scene, wondering, doubtless, why it is that people should honor them with visits to their secluded retreats and perhaps a little mortified to find their charming green meadow trampled upon by ruthless feet. Then we drive home, under the long avenues in the forest, now spread over with gloom, and reach the Kurhaus about nine. But the day is still not over. The guests assemble in the gardens and on the balcony to listen to the concert and to take another glimpse of the comet, about which there are many conjectures offered as to its size and length of tail and whether the earth is finally to be destroyed by fire. Nearly all the guests can remember the comet of 1861, but only one lady has admitted the slightest acquaintance with the one of 1811.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Cooks, &c.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK; UNderstands meats, game, pastry, bread and desserts; no objection to a first class boarding house; city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK in a private family; would go to the country; good city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE STORE.—AN EXperienced woman as first class cook: understands all kinds of soups, meats and jellies; no objection to the country; best city references.

220 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 9.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, washer and ironer; excellent baker; expert at soups and jellies; city reference.

241 WEST 18TH ST., REAR.—A FIRST CLASS cook, who understands all kinds of baking and pastries; care butter if required; no objection to the country; best city references.

308 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D avs.—A respectable person as first class cook; has a thorough knowledge of the cooking of all kinds of soups, meats, game, &c., and is a good pastry cook; first class city reference.

430 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman to do housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city references.

490 6TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a small private family; good references.

### Chambermaids, &c.

46 WEST 23D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the care of children; willing and obliging; is a Protestant.

204 EAST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; would help to wash and iron.

411 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing; best city reference from last place.

411 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN girl (Protestant) to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to do housework or take care of children. Call for two days.

456 WEST 23D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer; no objections to going a short distance in the country.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL WISHES A place as cook, washer and ironer. Address COOK, box 111 Herald Uptown Branch office.

### Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

52 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A FIRST CLASS FRENCH dressmaker, who understands cutting and fitting, wants work at her own home or in private families, by the day or week; city or country; best city references. Mme. BERRI.

122 WEST 20TH ST., RING BASEMENT BELL.—A young woman wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and make over dresses as new; terms moderate; the country preferred.

124 EAST 11TH ST., CORNER 3D AV.—A FIRST class dressmaker (perfect fit guaranteed, five years' experience on Wheeler & Wilson machines) a few more engagements by the day or week; fine white work and children's outfits; can bring machine if required; first class reference. Address F. LE BRUN.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WANTS A FEW customers by the day in first class families; no objection to the country. Address DRESSMAKER, box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office.

### General Housework, &c.

13½ MORTON ST., REAR, TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl, 15 years old, to assist with housework and make herself generally useful. Call for three days.

58 GOVERNEUR ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do general housework in a small family; good washer and ironer; best references.

100 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Call for two days.

109 WEST 39TH ST.—TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family.

419 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework in a small private family; city or country.

2,018 3D AV. (HARLEM).—A RESPECTABLE young girl for general housework or as chambermaid; wages no object. Call or address.

### Housekeepers, &c.

54 GREENWICH AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A desirable young lady as housekeeper.

166 WEST 4TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY, AGED 18, AS housekeeper; no objection to go in the country. Miss STORY.

387 BOWERY, FIRST FLIGHT, FRONT.—A YOUNG widow as housekeeper, or would take copying to be done at home.

A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEment, fully capable of managing a house, wishes a position as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objection to children; a pleasant home more an object than salary. Address T. W., box 112 Mount Vernon, Westchester county, N. Y.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW OF 35, RESIDENT OF BOSton, desires a position as housekeeper or companion, in New York city or State, in a cultivated family; position accepted any time from present to the 1st of October. Address Mrs. M. H. WATERMAN, Boston (Mass.) Post office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED SINGLE GENTLEman, a suitable person as housekeeper and companion; must be intelligent, of good manners and of good appearance. Address, with full particulars, TENAFLY, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION AS housekeeper. Apply to or address L. G. GARRETSON, Attorney-at-Law, No. 26 Bond st.

### Laundresses, &c.

13½ WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman as first class washer and ironer and good plain cook in a private family; is willing and obliging; where she can do the whole work herself. Call from 9 to 4 o'clock.

111 WEST 25TH ST.—WASHING AND IRONING done by Mrs. LAWRENCE. Ladies' and gentlemen's clothes done on short notice for $1 a dozen; fluting extra; clothes called for and delivered.

134 WEST 30TH ST., OVER TAILOR STORE.—A respectable colored woman wishes ladies and gentlemen's washing, fluting, &c. Mrs. L. WHITE.

141 WEST 45TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, REAR.—A respectable colored woman to do washing and ironing; gentlemen's and families' washing done to order. Mrs. LOMAX.

245 EAST 45TH ST.—AS THOROUGH LAUNDRESS; no objection to the country; good city reference.

250 WEST 47TH ST.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS TO GO out by the day or do washing at home; understands all kinds of fluting; good city reference.

311 EAST 38TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., SECOND floor.—A first class laundress wishes to go out two days in the week to do fine washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches.

31[illegible] EAST 31ST ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman [illegible] to do ladies' and gentlemen's wa[illegible] Mrs. CONNOLLY.

338 EAST 26TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS would take a few gentlemen's washing or washing for a family at her own residence; best reference.

458 WEST 17TH ST.—A WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day to do washing and ironing.

490 [illegible] AV.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; UNderstands her business thoroughly; city or country; good references.

### Nurses, &c.

27 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—A GOOD American girl to take charge of an infant.

91 EAST BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable young Protestant German girl, 17 years of age, to assist in the care of children, in sewing or any light work; kind treatment and a good home more consideration than wages. Apply to Mrs. WORCH.

79 NASSAU ST., ROOM 23.—A YOUNG MARRIED woman, who has just lost her first child, as wet nurse; doctor's reference as to health and character. Apply for to-day only.

107 EAST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, as child's nurse in a private family.

158 WEST 28TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN as competent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby or see to growing children, or wait on a lady and sew; country preferred; best reference.

276 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman wishes a baby to bring up on the bottle.

442 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman to take charge of a baby or grown child.

507 WEST 33D ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN as wet nurse; baby two months old.

543 BROOME ST.—A COLORED GIRL AS NURSE or ladies' maid in a family going to California.

A YOUNG GIRL WOULD ACCOMPANY A FAMILY going to San Francisco, to take care of children or an invalid; will pay half her fare. Address F. M., station D.

A GIRL OF 14 AS NURSE. INQUIRE FOR NELLY KELLY, at East 105th st., third house from 3d av.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL AS NURSE. Address NURSE, box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office.

### Waitresses, &c.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLORED GIRL AS waitress and parlor maid; boarding house preferred. Address WAITRESS, box 115 Herald Uptown Branch office.

### Miscellaneous.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a position in some retail shoe store as saleslady; can furnish the best reference. Call, for two days, at 332 West 44th st., top floor, front.

FRENCH TRAVELLING OR LADY'S MAID OR NURSE to a family going to Europe—Speaks several languages; accustomed to travel, good needlewoman and hairdresser; references. Apply to M., care of W. Young, Esq., Toledo, Ohio.

### Intelligence Offices.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN SERVANT GIRLS want situations; also Swedish, English and colored servants for city or country, at the large HOME BUREAU 138 6th av., above 10th st.

## PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A GERMAN LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS governess to instruct in German, French and Music. Apply to W. F. WILLIAMS, Esq., 35 Broad st.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A WET NURSE, WITH A FRESH, FULL BREAST of milk, wanted immediately. Call at 334 West 51st st. before 10 A. M.

A NEAT, ACTIVE, WILLING GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and to do plain sewing or assist with laundry work; moderate wages; excellent reference. Address R. J., 543 West 32d st.

AN INTELLIGENT COUNTRY GIRL PREFERRED, for general housework; two in family; must be willing to be useful; wages, $10. Apply at 64 West 10th st., hall door.

BOW AND SCARF HANDS WHO ARE NEAT workers and experienced, will find employment; no work given out. W. A. LORD & CO., 75 Franklin st.

TEACHER WANTING PUPILS, ALSO NEW ENGland housekeepers and first class seamstresses are invited to consult lady in office 9, at 737 Broadway, regarding plan for obtaining employment.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND IRON in a small family; must have good city reference. Call at 168 West 47th st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY, A SEAMSTRESS BY THE week; must have experience on sewing machine and in making boys' suits. Apply, between 2 and 5 in the afternoon, at 145 Grand st.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, TO ATtend the dining rooms at the Libby Hotel, corner 27th st. and 4th av. Also one chambermaid.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY'S MAID, speaking Spanish. Ask for M. ROMAN, between 9 and 11 A. M., at Gramercy Park Hotel.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESWOMAN TO take charge of ladies' underwear department. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Christie sts.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A GERMAN, SPEAKING ENGLISH AND FRENCH, wishes a situation as steward or head waiter in a hotel or club house; thoroughly understands his business; good references given. Address C., box 167 Herald office.

AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family or hotel; understands his business; first class reference. Address X. Y. Z., Herald office.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, RECENTLY ARRIVED, is desirous of employment; thoroughly acquainted with bookkeeping and accountancy; good reference. Address W. H., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS COLORED MAN COOK CAN BE engaged for the city or country. Call on or address, for two days, COOK, No. 149 West 52d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE lad, aged 16, to take care of one or two road horses for a private family, city or country; good references. Address W. S., Herald Uptown Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS old; can furnish good references. Address W., box 147 Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TRAIN DISPATCHER or secretary and operator, or would take charge of private line in connection with other duties; unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Address, for ten days, TELEGRAPHER, Herald Uptown Branch office.

## CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS.—EIGHT LANGUAGES, ARREARS, written up, books opened, kept, examined and balanced; books devised to meet special requirements; references undeniable. JAMES COX, 51 New street, room 13.

A CAPABLE MAN, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the stationery business, who controls a trade, can find employment and a good salary at S. E. HALLE'S, 29 Greene st.

A BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER IN A RETAIL fancy goods store. All applications must be accompanied with references. Address A., box 122 Herald office.

A TRAVELLING SALESMAN, OF LONG EXPERIence, with first class acquaintance in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, wants a connection with some good New York house in groceries or manufacturing. Address O. B. S., box 203 Herald office.

A SHIPPING CLERK OR PACKER WANTS A SITUation; ten years' experience; thoroughly competent; splendid marker, with a full knowledge of a packing room; five years' reference from last employer. Address, for two days, SCOTCHMAN, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE HAVING THREE OR four years' experience; salary $10 to $12 per week. Apply to G. W. STRICKLAND, 36 Beekman st.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—ONE QUICK, CORRECT and steady. Address, giving references, box 148 Post office.

SALESMAN WANTS A SITUATION IN A WHOLEsale paper and envelope warehouse; has a large Pennsylvania and near Western trade. Address, for three days, PAPER AND ENVELOPES, Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SHAWL SALESman, in either wholesale or retail, with 10 years' experience; has selected the stock for one of the largest houses in New England for the past four years; reference given to Boston and New York houses. Address, for the next 20 days, lock box 43 Stafford Springs Post office, Conn.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN, TO SELL A WELL known white shirt. Only such who have trade address H. W. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, A position in a wholesale house; salary moderate at first; good references as to respectability and steady habits. Address ENERGY, Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, with reference. INTERNATIONAL LYE COMPANY, 78 Wooster st.

WANTED—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED BALTImore house, dealers exclusively in carriage material, a young man of energy and experience as travelling salesman; one who has a thorough knowledge of Western and Southern trade; satisfactory references as to character and capabilities required. Address box 685 Baltimore (Md.) Post office.

## COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COMPETENT GARDENER WANTED—COLD grapery, milk, &c. Address, with references and terms, with a cottage rent free, HOMER, at book store 51 East 12th st.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY COACHMAN—A YOUNG man of four year's excellent character; willing and obliging; city or country. Address C. W., box 182 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call on or address P. W., No. 19 West 28th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man of long experience; is a steady, careful and stylish city driver; very best reference. Call on or address C. M., No. 22 East 18th st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE German, who knows his business thoroughly; can lay out pleasure grounds, &c.; references. Address ERNEST H., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands his business; city or country; can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address COACHMAN, box 137 Herald Uptown Branch office.

## HELP WANTED—MALES.

A SMART, WELL EDUCATED LAD OF 15 WANTED—In a newspaper advertising agency, to learn the business; good chance for promotion. Address, with full particulars, OPPORTUNITY, box 5,740 Post office.

AN AGREEABLE, INTELLIGENT, INDUSTRIOUS, strictly temperate American (under 25), desiring to study medicine, may find healthy instructive and profitable employment at the Roman Baths, No. 61 Lexington av.; reference required.

A TIDY AND RESPECTABLE ERRAND BOY wanted—Must come well recommended and live down town; to be in store at 6:30 A. M. Apply, between 9 and 10 A. M. only, to G. SIDENBERG & CO., 39 and 41 Mercer st.

AGENTS—A NEW ARTICLE, JUST OUT, ON Beecher; sell at sight; $25 a day made; also 70 other new articles. Samples mailed, 25c. NOVELTY COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

BOYS WANTED—TO SELL PAPERS. APPLY TO REEBER, corner 124th st. and 3d av.

ECONOMY, COMFORT, LUXURY.—AGENTS WANTED to sell Boughton's Adjustable Fly and Mosquito Screens; best and cheapest; fit any windows. Apply to J. L. SHERMAN, Agent, 40 Cortlandt street.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN; ONE WHO understands how to trim hams and cut beef; a single man preferred. Apply, from 9 till 1 o'clock, at 59 Cherry st.

WANTED—A NEAT, INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE, trustworthy office boy; must reside with his parents; salary $10 per month. Address H. B., Herald office.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE BOYS, AGE 15 TO 17. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Chrystie.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS EXperience, or a first class canvasser, to solicit subscriptions and advertisements for a daily paper of standing. Address JOURNAL, Herald office.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING AGENT, EXPERIENCED in the wall paper line and able to influence trade; good references required. Address box 4,745 Post office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, WHO IS willing to go West, to take charge of a set of books and make himself generally useful in a wholesale and retail clothing house; must give satisfactory references and state salary expected. Address LETTERS, box 4,746 Post office.

WANTED—BY A LARGE AND RESPONSIBLE IMporting house, a competent man, to solicit city trade. One willing to loan his employers $500 to $1,000 may address box [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED—[illegible] THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, first c[illegible]assers, accustomed to advertisements or boo[illegible] don't answer unless you are No. 1 in requirements. [illegible]all at 34 Park row, room 38, between 10 and 11 o'clo[illegible]

## THE TRADES.

CHASER WANTED—ONE TO DO PLAIN WORK; a steady situation guaranteed the year round. Apply, by letter, to JOHN STREET, Manufacturing Jeweller, 241 Notre Dame st., Montreal, C. E., stating salary required. References, R. Longmarn's Sons, Assayers, 31 John street, New York.

FILE CUTTERS WANTED—ON BASTARD (14 AND upwards), tapers and round sides. BLACK DIAMOND FILE WORKS, Philadelphia.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FIRST CLASS THIMBLE turners. Apply to D. BURBANK & CO., 14 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS ENGlish ale brewer; best references given. Address A. D. WINDER, lock box 83, Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CRAYON AND GENeral color transferer; to the right man a permanent place and fair wages. Address W., box 142 Herald office.

## THE TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CHASER, CAPABLE OF designing. Address, giving full particulars as to qualifications, &c., HOPKINS & DICKINSON'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 69 Duane st., New York.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MACHINE PRINTER, in a paper hanging factory. Apply to FR. BECK & CO., 206 West 29th st.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER, WHO UNDERstands the business; to the right man a permanent place and fair wages; single man preferred. Address L. COLBURN, Port Chester, N. Y.

WANTED—A BREWER AND MALTSTER; ONE who thoroughly understands both branches. Address, giving references, lock box 75 Batavia (N. Y.) Post office.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

5 VANDAM STREET, NEAR MACDOUGAL.—HANDsomely furnished front and back Parlors, on first floor; also double and single Rooms, with or without Board; day boarders taken at $5 per week.

10 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsome front Rooms, $12, $14, $16 and $18, for two persons, with Board; no children; single Rooms, $7 and $9; table Board, $4; also transient people taken.

20 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—PLEASant furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen, with Breakfast; terms moderate; home comforts.

22 CHARLTON STREET, NEAR MACDOUGAL.—Single gentleman, also gentleman and wife, can be accommodated, with or without Board, on reasonable terms.

43 TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Large airy Room to let, with Board, singly or in suites, for the summer, at summer prices; references exchanged.

158 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—A small family of adults having more room than they require, will let two large Rooms on second floor, to two gentlemen and their wives, with or without Board; all modern conveniences; references given and required.

A.—LARGE, PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD Board, in a private residence on seashore, half an hour from Wall street; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Apply to the station master at Pamrapo, Central Railroad of New Jersey.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NOS. 22 AND 24 EAST THIRTY-fifth street, has three elegant Suits to let, with private table, for the year; also others transiently until November 1.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL; also hall Bedroom, with or without Board. Call one week at 238 Eighth avenue, near Twenty-third street.

## BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN WITH TWO ladies, near Catskill; bathing indispensable. Address ALFRED, Herald office.

WILL SOME PRIVATE FAMILY OF REFINEMENT, between Twenty-third and Fiftieth streets, take two young couples to Board permanently? Address BOARD, box 1,188 New York Post office.

## HOTELS.

A.—MAISON PARISIENNE, NOS. 38 AND 40 EAST Twelfth street, between Broadway and University place.—Elegant Apartments for families and single gentlemen at summer prices; table d' hote at 6 P. M.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—FRANKFORT House, corner of Frankfort and William streets; 250 cool, light Rooms, 25, 35 and 50 cents each; gentlemen and families.

GROVE HOUSE, 176 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Fine Rooms, with excellent Board, $1 50 to $2 per day, $6 to $10 per week; shaded grounds for croquet, &c.

GLENHAM HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, is undergoing thorough repairs and an elevator being added; will reopen under a new management August 20, 1874.

GRANT HOUSE, 48 NEW BOWERY.—PRICES REduced; 150 rooms, clean and well ventilated; no bugs; single rooms, 30 cents per night; double rooms, $1 to $1 50; open day and night.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, ONE block from City Hall, 56 Warren street.—100 light Rooms, 50c. a day, $2 to $3 a week; family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day $4 to $8 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 40c. or 50c. per night, $2 to $3 per week, for gentlemen only.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, CARMANSVILLE, ON THE Hudson.—The coolest, healthiest, most accessible and cheapest hotel; only 40 minutes from the Battery, via Elevated and Hudson River Railroad, to foot of 152d street, North River.

ST. JOHN HOUSE, CORNER CANAL AND WASHington streets.—Rooms $2 per week; 25c. and 30c. per night; Rooms for families. R. G. FARMER, Proprietor.

SPINGLER HOUSE.—TO LET, A FEW DOUBLE and single Rooms, fronting on Union square, cheap for the summer, with or without Board; this house has the advantage of most city hotels, with fine shade, green grass and fountains in front, and large, open yards in the rear, making it as cool and pleasant as the country; with its central location to churches and places of amusement, with easy access from all parts of the city; all Broadway stages and Fourth avenue, Grand, Thirty-fourth street and University place and Broadway cars pass in the square. T. J. COE, Proprietor.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, NEW YORK city, newly furnished and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown stone houses on Twenty-ninth street have lately been added to the hotel. Near places of amusement and depots. Terms $4 per day. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

ACCOMMODATION FIRST CLASS AT MAMARONeck, on the Sound; large, airy Rooms; good table; sea bathing; three minutes' walk from depot. Circulars of H. C. SNEBLY, 25 Chambers street. Mrs. H. R. BERRY.

AT DUNELLEN—75 MINUTES FROM CITY, ON JERsey Central, near station. Substantial Board and good Rooms, with comforts of home. Mrs. L. DAVIS, Dunellen, N. J.

A FEW LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN FIND a very desirable home at a large house on the Sound; boating, bath house and billiards; terms $7 to $9 per week. For further particulars inquire at 115 East Thirtieth street, between 9 A. M. and 12 M. or after 6 P. M., or address Mrs. S. K. C., Pelham, Westchester county, N. Y.

BOARD AT PATCHOGUE—GOOD FISHING, GUNning, surf and still water bathing; terms $8 and $10 per week. Address Mrs. E. A. HULLSE, Mansion House, Patchogue, L. I.

BOARD WANTED—AT LAKE MAHOPAC FOR TWO gentlemen. Address, stating terms, W. and W., Herald Brooklyn Branch office.

COUNTRY BOARD, AT MARBLE TERRACE, Hastings, on Hudson.—A suit of three connecting Rooms, handsomely furnished, having beautiful view of the river; also a fine, large, elegantly furnished Room on parlor floor; abundance of shade, fruit and vegetables; best of Board; time from city 52 minutes.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY BOARD—TERMS $5 TO $6, with a farmer, on the Schoharie River; good drives, fishing and boating. Address D. BAUCH, Breakabeen, Schoharie county, N. Y.

GOOD BOARD—AT A COUNTRY FARM HOUSE, one mile from the Sound; nice, airy rooms; pleasant and shady; terms reasonable. Address J. G. LEWIS, Northport, L. I.

SUMMER BOARD, AT A FARMHOUSE, PLEASANTly situated, just out of the village of Prattsville; house new; rooms airy; plenty of shade; good water; easy access by railroad; terms $7 per week. B. H. ROBINSON, Prattsville, Greene county, N. Y.

TWO DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, UNEXPECTEDLY VAcated; house first class; on bank of the Hudson; stable, boats, &c.; references. Mrs. M. corner Ravern avenue and Gold street, Glenwood station, near Yonkers, N. Y.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

A.—HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,
Otsego county, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
Board $3 per day.
A liberal arrangement made with
permanent families and travelling agents.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

A.—BELMONT HALL. New Brighton, Staten Island. Thirty minutes from Whitehall street. First class appointments; moderate rates.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, BATH, L. I.—$10 PER WEEK and upwards for nice Room, with Board; splendid sea bathing, boating, fishing, &c.; steam cars from Greenwood stop at door every half hour.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL is now open. EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

EAGLESWOOD PARK HOTEL, ON THE SHORE AT Perth Amboy, N. J.—200 acres of groves, lawns, gymnasium and all the amusements; first class family hotel; $8 to $12; nine trains by Whitehall street; fare, 25 cents. Mrs. P. V. KENT, Proprietress.

GREGORY HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y. July 31, 1874.—Elegant in its appointments and located on one of the finest lakes in the world. The health of the place is perfect in every particular, and there are no mosquitoes. The house will be kept open this year until September 20. Special rates made to families wishing to remain until the end of the season. All vegetables, milk and cream from the large farm connected with the hotel. Yachting, boating, fishing, driving, bowling and billiards, music and hops every morning and evening. Four trains daily, via Harlem Railroad. S. E. CRITTENDEN.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.—GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE West Point, N. Y. Located in the centre of the Highlands, 300 feet above the river, with pure mountain air and charming scenery. Good Rooms can now be secured for August and September. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE IS OPEN FOR THE RECEPtion of guests. For further particulars apply to J. DALEY, Rockland Lake, N. Y.

NORWOOD HOTEL.—A FEW ROOMS, WITH BOARD, may be had by applying immediately to S. N. BIERCE, Norwood, N. J.

PALMER HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—TWO suites of desirable Rooms to rent from August 3.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., OVERlooking the Great South Bay; terms from $12 to $15 per week. Mrs. E. C. KING & SON, Proprietors.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONROE, Orange county, N. Y.—One and a half hours from New York. No mosquitoes or ague. E. E. VAILL & CO.

SOUTH OYSTER BAY HOTEL, VIA SOUTHSIDE Railroad, from Williamsburg depot.—Good shooting, fishing and bathing; house newly furnished entire; good table; carriages at the arrival of each train. J. E. SANFORD.

SPARKS' HOTEL, MILFORD, CONN.—NOW OPEN for summer boarders; good bathing, fishing and pleasant drives; sea food of all kinds served; prices moderate. Address N. J. SPARKS & CO., Proprietors.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, New Brighton, Staten Island. Only 25 minutes from New York. DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS beautiful summer resort will give first class accommodation at moderate prices. Call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

WEST END HOTEL—FORT WASHINGTON, OPPOsite the Palisades, 23 minutes from Thirtieth street depot and 45 from Bowling Green. For particulars address CHAS. H. SHELLEY.

WYANDANK HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—NEWLY furnished; located at the eastern terminus of the Long Island Railroad, overlooking Peconic Bay; good fishing, boating and bathing; splendid drives; charges reasonable and carriages at depot free of charge. C. C. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

## EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With a view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing the meridian 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| FROM NEW YORK. | FROM NEW YORK. |
|---|---|
| ABYSSINIA..Wed., July 29 | *SCOTIA.....Wed., Aug. 19 |
| SAMARIA.....Sat., Aug. 1 | ALGERIA.....Sat., Aug. 22 |
| *RUSSIA.....Wed., Aug. 5 | *BOTHNIA..Wed., Aug. 26 |
| JAVA.........Sat., Aug. 8 | BATAVIA....Sat., Aug. 29 |
| CALABRIA...Wed., Aug. 12 | ABYSSINIA..Wed., Sept. 2 |

and every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York. Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, or to P. H. DUVERNET, Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SAMARIA EMbark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M. on Saturday, August 1, 1874. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

FOR CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON AND ALL other points in England and Wales.—The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company from Pennsylvania Railroad wharf, Jersey City, as follows:—
GLAMORGAN..........Saturday, July 18
PEMBROKE..........Wednesday, August 5
First cabin passage, $75 and $80, currency; second cabin, $55, currency; steerage, $30, currency. Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars apply to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, 17 Broadway, New York.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
The Hamburg-American Packet Company's iron mail steamship
THURINGIA,
Captain J. Meyer, will sail on Thursday, August 6, 1874, for Hamburg.
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg:—
First cabin—Upper saloon, $120; lower saloon, $60, gold.
Steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold.
Steerage to Plymouth, London and all points in England, Scotland and Wales, $30, currency.
The WESTPHALIA will sail August 13, 1874.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, New York. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
Cabin Passage, $80 and $90, gold.
Steerage, to and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway and pier 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company, to avoid ice and headlands.
From piers 44 and 47 North River,
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
THE QUEEN, Aug. 1, 8 A. M. | SPAIN, August 15.
ITALY, August 8, 1 P. M. | CANADA, August 22.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Captain Sumner, August —.
Cabin passage, $70; $80 currency. Steerage at greatly reduced prices. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates.
Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.
PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, New York.
VICTORIA.....Sat., August 1 | ELYSIA....Sat., August 15
AUSTRALIA..Wed., August 5 | EUROPA....Wed., Aug. 19
BOLIVIA.....Sat., August 8 | ETHIOPIA...Sat., Aug. 22
ITALIA......Wed., August 12 | ANGLIA....Wed., Aug. 26
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST,
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $25; STEERAGE, $15.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circulars, giving full information, to company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STEAMER TO
Queenstown every WEDNESDAY;
Steerage, $15.
ANCHOR LINE, No. 7 Bowling Green.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde built iron steamships will sail from New York as follows:—
LESSING, Captain Toosbuy..........August 11
HERDER, Captain Fischer..........August 25
from Eagle Line pier, foot of First street, Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
Cabin—First saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage—To Plymouth and London, $30, currency; to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold.
Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency.
For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 South William street.
For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, 113 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from pier No. 50 North River as follows:—
LAFAYETTE, Captain Bellard.......Saturday, August 8
PEREIRE, Captain Surmont.......Saturday, August 22
WASHINGTON, Captain Lachesnez....Saturday, Sept. 5
Price of passage in gold (including wine)—First Cabin, $125; Second, $75; Third, $35.
Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
American travellers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE.
NEW YORK TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT.
The steamers of this line will sail from pier 18 East River as follows:—
CORNWALL.......Stamper.......Tuesday, Aug. 4
ARRAGON.......Symonds.......Wednesday, Aug. 19
Cabin passage, $70; intermediate, $45; steerage, $30, currency; excursion tickets, $130.
Apply to the agent, 70 South street. E. E. MORGAN'S SONS.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
REPUBLIC..........August 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........August 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........August 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC..........August 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC..........August 29, at 7 A. M.
From the White Star docks, pier 52 North River.
Rates—saloon, $80, gold; Steerage at low rates.
Saloon staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt, thus combining safety, speed and comfort.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The A1 British steamship LORD CLIVE, Urquhart master, will sail for the above port on Tuesday, August 4, from pier 23 East River.
Rates of Passage.
Cabin, $60 and $70, currency, according to accommodation.
Steerage, $25, currency.
Apply to SNOW & BURGESS, 66 South street.

ROUND THE WORLD.—COOK'S THIRD, PERSONally conducted, Tour Round the World, will leave New York, September 24, and San Francisco October 17; it will embrace Japan, China, India, Egypt and Europe, and provides for visits to the Yosemite, the Nile and Palestine. Time occupied, 208 days, including 110 days hotel accommodation; fare $1,575, gold; all necessary expenses; full particulars in Cook's Excursionist for August, now ready, which also contains lists of over 1,200 tours to all points of interest in Europe, Asia and America. Price 10 cents. COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway.

THE STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde built steamers will sail from pier 36 North River as follows:—
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, August 5
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, August 12
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, August 19
and every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany.
Steerage as low as by any other line.
Drafts for $1 and upwards. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

DIRECT FOR THE RHINE, SWITZERLAND, SOUTH Germany, &c.
The Netherlands American Steamship Navigation Companies'
quite new and magnificent steamer
P. CALAND, Captain Deddes,
which has just arrived from Plymouth in 10½ days, will leave New York for Rotterdam direct
Thursday, August 6,
offering the most agreeable, economical and shortest route to the countries named and a very great saving to passengers.
Accommodations unexcelled.
Rates, $70, $60, $25, gold.
For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 South William street. | For passage, to L. W. MORRIS, 50 Broadway, Morris' European Express.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steamship DONAU, Captain H. A. F. Neynaber, will sail on Wednesday, August 5, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by
Steamship MOSEL, Captain G. Ernst, on Saturday, August 8.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN
(payable in gold or its equivalent in currency).
First Cabin..........$100 and $130
Second Cabin..........60
Steerage..........30
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

## EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool,
Sailing every Tuesday from pier 46 North River.
WYOMING, Guard..........August 4, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Price..........August 18, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80; steerage at lowest rates.
Prepaid tickets at lowest rates.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany, at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID MAIL STEAMship WYOMING, sailing Tuesday, August 4, will carry a limited number of intermediate passengers at $45 each; the rooms contain four persons; every requisite is provided, also separate dining room; superior accommodation for steerage passengers at very low rates, steerage carried on upper deck only. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.'S EMIGRATION AND Foreign Exchange office, 86 South street, New York.—Bills of Exchange and Drafts for any amount, from £1 upwards, issued at the lowest rates.

## COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
Rates of passage, including all necessaries for the trip:—
New York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave pier 42 North River, New York, as follows:—
ACAPULCO, Commander A. G. Gray, August 1, at 12 noon.
COLON, Captain J. M. Dow, August 15, at 12 noon.
And every alternate Saturday, connecting with all steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be despatched on intervening Saturdays, as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:—
COLORADO..........August 12
CHINA..........August 25
And every alternate Saturday.
For freight and passage or further information apply at the company's office, on the wharf foot Canal street, New York. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

ROYAL WEST INDIA MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
Regular communication from Havana by steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company with Gulf of Mexico, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Barbados, Trinidad and other West India islands, &c., Panama and the Pacific.
The vessels of the above company offer an excellent opportunity for travellers visiting the West India Islands and other places called at by the company's ships.
Return tickets issued; abatement in favor of families.
Steamers leave Havana for the Gulf of Mexico about the 21st, and for Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Jamaica, the West India Islands generally, British Guiana, Isthmus of Panama and the Pacific about the 7th of each month.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO., New York;
J. B. CAMERON, Esq., St. Thomas;
J. B. CRAWFORD, Esq., Havana, or
J. M. LLOYD, Secretary, 55 Moorgate street, London.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first class steamships will sail every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from pier 13 North River, foot of Cedar street, for Havana direct, as follows:—
MORRO CASTLE, Captain T. H. Morton..........August 4
CRESCENT CITY, Captain T. S. Curtis..........August 11
COLUMBUS, Captain E. C. Reed..........August 18
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

FOR HAVANA,
NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, VERA CRUZ.
New York, Havana and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK (Havana via Nassau)..........Aug. 6
CUBA (Havana and Mexico)..........Aug. 8
CITY OF MERIDA (Havana direct)..........Aug. 13
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana direct)..........Aug. 20
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
The steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS, Captain H. S. Quick, from pier 36 North River (foot of North Moore street), on Saturday, August 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, pier 36 North River.

TEXAS LINE—FOR GALVESTON, TOUCHING AT Key West, carrying the United States Mail.—Steamer CITY OF WACO, Captain Guenman, will leave pier 20 East River, Saturday, August 1, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. and C. R. R. No charge for forwarding in New York. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane. W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship CORTES will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, August 1, at 3 P. M.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aranzas Wharf, Brazos Santiago, St. Louis and Mobile. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West street.

SOUTHERN LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The following new and first class steamers will sail every Wednesday, at 3 P. M., from pier 20 East River:—
CITY OF DALLAS, Captain Hines..........August 5
CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Evans..........August 12
CITY OF HOUSTON, Captain Deering..........August 29
CARONDELET, Captain McCreery..........Sept. 2
Freight received daily. Through rates to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aranzas Wharf, Brazos Santiago and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage do., $25. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, 153 Maiden lane.

NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—OLD Dominion Steamship Company.—Steamers leave for above ports from pier 37 North River, foot of Beach street, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M. Also intermediate steamers.
Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points in the interior.
Office corner Fulton and Greenwich streets.

## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

A.—CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY AND ALL POINTS North and West.—Elegant steamboats daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from pier 49 North River, foot of Leroy street. Fare low.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton.—The MARY POWELL, from Vestry street, pier 39, every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

A.—SARATOGA.—DIRECT ROUTE, VIA CITIZENS' Line of Steamboats, pier 49 North River, 6 P. M.; $2 50 through, on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, and $2 Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Excursion Tickets, New York to Saratoga and return, good 30 days, only $4. Excursion tickets to Round Lake and return $3 10.

A REGULAR DAILY MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKskill, Sunday excepted.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY will leave foot of Barclay street, North River, at 8 A. M.; Twenty-fourth street, 8:15 A. M., and make the following landings:—Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks, connecting with stages for Lake Mahopac on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Freight received and delivered at Barclay street, until 5 P. M. H. F. AYRES, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave foot of Vestry street, pier 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M., and Twenty-third street, north of Erie ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferryboat), Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20; round trip, $5 40; to Round Lake, $2 85; round trip, $4 40.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT and Fall River.—The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M. Through tickets sold at all principal hotels in the city. Hall's Band engaged for the season.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—STEAMER NELLY WHITE leaves daily (Sundays excepted) foot of Market street, pier 37 East River, at 2:45, and Thirty-third street at 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury Railroad. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M. on arrival of trains from Danbury and New Haven.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
and
UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets as follows:—
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M.; for Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South—Limited Washington express of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Newark, at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7 and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M.; 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7 and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50 and 6 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5 and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50, 9:50, A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M.; 6:50 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets. Emigrant ticket offices, No. 8 Battery place. No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

STONINGTON LINE FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers
NARRAGANSETT, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,
STONINGTON, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from pier 33 North River, at 5 P. M.
Magnificent steamer
RHODE ISLAND daily, except Sunday, from pier 30 North River, at 12 M., and Twenty-third street, East River, at 1 P. M., arriving in Boston the same evening.
Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains, without change.

## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
On and after Monday, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New York city and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:—
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th street depot, Harlem depot, and at Westcott's Express offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th street and Broadway, and 321 street, near Broadway, N. Y., and 333 Washington street, Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY.
241 Broadway, 529 Broadway, 957 Broadway, 10 Greenwich street, depot foot Chambers street, depot foot 23d street, depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court street, Brooklyn, and 34 Hudson street, Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
No. 1 Astor House, 526 Broadway, 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, depot foot Desbrosses street, depot foot Cortlandt street, depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn, and 116 Hudson street, Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, 526 Broadway, 944 Broadway, depot foot of Desbrosses street, depot foot of Cortlandt street, depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn, and 116 Hudson street, Hoboken.
G. H. KENDRICK, Gen. Pass. Agent N.Y.C. and H.R.R.;
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen. Pass. Agent Erie Railway;
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R.R.;
L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent B. and O. R.R.

THE STEAMBOAT WM. UNDERHILL WILL RUN between Elizabethport and New York on Sundays only. Time:—Leaving New York, pier 10 North River, 8 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M.; leaving Elizabethport steamboat dock, 10 A. M., 2 P. M., 7 P. M.

## EXCURSIONS.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA AND HIGH Bridge.—New palace steamboats leave Fulton ferry pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
Sunday boats every half hour after 9 A. M.

ALBANY, SARATOGA AND ROUND LAKE AND return, at reduced rates. See Day Line advertisement.

A DAILY EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The large, first class steamer ESCORT leaves regularly every day (Saturdays excepted) from foot of Twenty second street, North River, at 8 A. M.; pier 43, foot of Spring street, North River, at 8:30 A. M.; pier No. 2 North River at 9 A. M. First class restaurant on board; band of music; lines, bait, &c., furnished. Fare—Gentlemen, $1; ladies, 50c.

A. A. A. A.
NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY
are running hourly EXCURSION TRIPS from Whitehall street, foot of Broadway, for New Brighton, Snug Harbor, West Brighton, Port Richmond and ELM PARK, from 6:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M. daily. Sundays inclusive. Fare, 10 cents.

A MIDNIGHT TRIP TO CHOLERA BANKS BY moonlight; go rain or shine; sea steamer Virginia Seymour, Andrew Colwell, pilot; leaving Saturday night, August 1, Franklin street, North River, at 12:15 A. M.; pier 27 East River, at 1 A. M.; Coffee and Chowder on board; Banks buoyed. Tickets $2. AL. G. FOSTER, Manager.

A GRAND OCEAN EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY Beach.—Fine surf and still water bathing; boating, fishing, fine groves and dancing platforms, free for Sunday schools and picnic parties, who will be taken on liberal terms; the favorite steamer Twilight will make daily excursions, as follows:—Twenty-third street, North River, 9 and 1:20; Franklin street, 9:15 and 1:30; pier No. 2, 9:25 and 1:40; Martin's dock, Brooklyn, 9:45 and 2; fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

A SPECIAL SUNDAY BOAT FOR CONEY ISLAND. In order to render ample facilities to the travelling public the management have concluded to run the favorite steamboat MONITOR, in connection with the other steamboats to Coney Island, on Sunday, August 2, leaving as follows:—West Twenty-third street, North River, 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M.; West Eleventh street, North River, 10:10 A. M., and 1:10 and 4:10 P. M.; Franklin street, North River, 10:20 A. M. and 1:20 and 4:20 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 10:30 A. M. and 1:30 and 4:30 P. M.

A.—REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. The favorite steamer ARROWSMITH, Captain James Sherman, leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West Eleventh street, North River, at 8:30, and Twenty-third street, North River, at 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1.

A.—REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Keyport, landing at Elizabethport, Union Landing, Rossville and Perth Amboy. The favorite steamboat NELLY WHITE, Captain J. B. Davis, leaves Barclay street, North River, at 9:15 A. M.

A.—SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave pier No. 24 East River (Peck slip), every Sunday, at 9 o'clock A. M.; Ninth street at 9:05 and Thirty-third street at 9:15; returning to the city about 6 o'clock P. M.

A.—A.—DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.
The popular Sound steamer
AMERICUS
will leave
EVERY DAY, as follows:—
West Eleventh street, North River, at 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Barclay street, North River, at 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier 2 North River at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Brooklyn—Martin's Dock at 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Returning leave Rockaway Beach at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

A REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR ROCKAWAY Beach.—The favorite ocean steamer TWILIGHT will make two trips every Sunday for the season, leaving Twenty-third street, N. R., at 9 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.; Franklin street, 9:10 and 1:30; Pier No. 2, 9:20 and 1:40; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:25 and 2. Fare 35 cents; excursion tickets 50 cents.

A.—SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—THE STEAMboat THOMAS P. WAY will leave Commercial dock, Newark, at 8 A. M., 2 P. M. and 7 P. M. Leave New York, foot of Barclay street, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—EVERY SUNday the steamer AMERICUS leaves West Eleventh street, North River, at 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay street, North River, at 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier 2, North River, 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Fare 35c.; excursion tickets, 50c.

A.—REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, through the Highlands by daylight, landing at Yonkers, Haverstraw, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall. The favorite steamer ——— (always ahead) leaves Fulton ferry (Martin's dock), Brooklyn, every Sunday at 7:45; foot of Harrison street, North River, 8:15; Twenty third street 8:45. Fare for the excursion, $1.

CAMP MEETING, SEA CLIFF.
Commencing July 23, continuing over two Sabbaths. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave pier 27, Peck slip (second pier below the bridge) daily (Sundays excepted) at 9:15 A. M., stopping at Grand street and Thirty-third street; also at 5 P. M., stopping at Thirty-third street. Fare for round trip, 60 cents.

CAMP MEETING AT SEA CLIFF.—STEAMER SEAwanhaka, from pier 24 East River, Peck slip, every afternoon at 4 o'clock, returning next morning; fare 40 cents each way.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE favorite steamer ARROWSMITH will make regular daily trips to Coney Island, leaving pier foot of Twenty-third street, North River, at 9 A. M., 12 and 3 P. M., stopping at West Eleventh street 9:10 A. M., 12:10 and 3:10 P. M.; Franklin street, North River, 9:20 A. M., 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; pier 2 North River, 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.

EAST RIVER BOAT TO CONEY ISLAND.
The favorite steamer METAMORA will make regular daily trips to Coney Island, leaving Ninth street, East River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 3:40 P. M.; pier 27 East River at 10:10 A. M., 1:10 and 3:50 P. M., and Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 10:20 A. M., 1:20 and 4 P. M.

FISHING BANKS.—STEAMER TRAVELER LEAVES daily, Saturday excepted; leaving Ninth street, East River, 7 A. M.; pier 27 East River, foot of Dover street, 7:20; foot of Twenty fourth street, North River, 8:10; pier 43 North River, foot of Spring street, 8:30; pier 6 North River, 9. Meals, music, lines, bait, &c., on board. Fare—Gentlemen, $1; ladies, 50c.
JOHN R. DOWNING, PETER W. MAGUIRE, Managers.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADY SIDE steamers from Spring street.—Sundays at 9, 10 and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30 and 7 P. M., landing at Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets 10 and 15 minutes later. Daily at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15 and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION TO ALBANY AND Troy—Landing at Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Athens. Fare to Poughkeepsie, 50c.; above, $1; round trip, $1 50. JAMES B. SCHUYLER, fastest steamer on the river, leaves Spring street (pier 43) at 8 A. M.; Twenty-third street, 8:15; returning from Albany at 8 P. M.

GRAND EXCURSION TO HIGHLANDS AND RED Bank, N. J.—The fast and strong steamboat SEA BIRD leaves pier 35, foot Franklin street, North River, for above places on Sunday morning, August 2, at 8:30; returning, leaves Red Bank at 5 P. M.

SALOON STEAMERS WYOMING AND GEORGE T. OLYPHANT, run daily, on charter, with barges Republic, Chicago, Caledonia, Baldwin and Sarah Smith, Eagleswood, Raritan Beach, Excelsior, Oriental and Cold Spring groves. Office, 351 West street, opposite Christopher street ferry. H. B. CROSSETT.

STEAMBOAT FORT LEE TO CHARTER TO EXCURsion and picnic parties. Apply at 47 Fulton street, after 1 P. M.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE Sound.—The favorite steamer NELLY WHITE will leave on Saturday, August 1, from foot of Market street, pier 37 East River, at 2:45 and foot of Thirty-third street at 3 P. M. for Norwalk and returns to the city about 10 o'clock in the evening, giving excursionists a fine, cool, moonlight sail and an opportunity to see all the public institutions on the East River. Excursion Tickets, $1 25.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
An extensive stock of Slate and Marble Mantels, Wash Trays and Slate Work of every description.
PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, Union square, Fourth avenue and Seventeenth st., N. Y.

## ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGER.—PROF. LISTER, 329 SIXTH AVEnue; 43 years' practice; 27 in Boston; send for circular. Address all letters to box 4,829 New York Post office.

EUROPEAN CLAIRVOYANT—TELLS NAMES; shows likeness; causes marriages; 50c. to $1. No. 130 West Twenty-fifth street.

## MEDICAL.

A.—MME. RESTELL, PHYSICIAN SINCE 1841, NO. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth av.

A.—DR. AND MME. GRINDLE CURE ALL COMplaints; 25 years' practice. 120 West 26th st.

A.—MME. MAXWELL, PHYSICIAN. RESIDENCE 114 East Tenth street, near Third avenue.

A. M. MAURICEAU, M. D., OFFICE 129 LIBERTY street, near Greenwich street.

ATTENTION.—DR. FRANKLIN, LATE OF PRUSSIA consultation free. Private office, 151 Bleecker st.

CONSULT DR. OR MME. WEST—ALL COMPLAINTS cured; advice free, 45 Bleecker st., near Broadway.

# THE COURTS.

## The Legal Onslaught on the City Record Contract.

## A Dirge and Its Subsequent Doleful Discords.

## THE LAGRAVE LITIGATIONS.

### Property of a Wife—Annulling a City Contract.

The Supreme Court, General Term—Judges Davis, Brady and Daniels on the bench—met yesterday to render decisions upon cases argued during the June Term. Although, as will be seen from the report of the decisions given in another column, the number is quite large, a good many cases are still waiting the adjudication of the Court. Among those postponed, and exciting probably a larger share of popular interest than any other, is the Maguire-Stemmler case. Meantime Judge Maguire, under the order of Judge Van Brunt, has the inside track. The General Term adjourned *sine die*, which probably means that it will not meet again till October, so that the cases still in abeyance will in all likelihood not be decided till that time.

## THE CITY RECORD CONTRACT.

The legal onslaught being made in the courts on Mr. Martin B. Brown to cancel his contract for printing the *City Record* has already been fully ventilated in the HERALD through the reports given of the court proceedings heretofore had in the matter. There was another hearing in the case yesterday before Judge Pratt, holding Supreme Court Chambers, it coming up on an order to show cause why Mr. Brown should not be enjoined from further publication of the paper and his contract declared null and void. There was quite an array of counsel in the case, Messrs. Richard O'Gorman and William F. McNamara appearing on behalf of William C. Rhodes, in whose behalf the application is made: Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews representing the Mayor and Commonalty, and Mr. Strahan defending the interests of Mr. Brown. The facts are embraced in a nutshell. Pursuant to printed proposals for bids for publishing the paper, nine bids were submitted to the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works and Corporation Counsel, these parties being the ones designated to receive bids and award the contract. On the 15th of June last the bids were opened and the contract awarded to Mr. Brown. All the other bids were rejected for alleged informalities. Mr. Rhodes—who, by the way, was the former publisher of the paper—now comes and claims the award, on the ground of being the lowest bidder, his bid being, as alleged, some $15,000 less than that of Mr. Brown, and the latter the second highest of the lot.

Mr. O'Gorman, who opened the case, proceeded to read the complaint reciting the facts as stated above. He said that after the opening of the bids and before the award of the contract Mr. Rhodes sent in a printed protest against any award being made, and asked that new bids be received, through the proposals not being according to the ordinance; but that no attention was paid to it. He read an affidavit setting forth that the loss to the city was $12,000 through giving the contract to Mr. Brown instead of to Mr. Rhodes. The action, it was further stated, was based upon Mr. Rhodes being a taxpayer, and his right under the law of 1872 to bring an action to prevent waste of the public money by its officials.

Mr. Andrews denied that Mr. Rhodes was a taxpayer, denied a failure to comply with the requirements of the ordinance, and that there had been any collusion or fraud in making the award. The plain fact of the case was that every bid excepting that of Mr. Brown was irregular and had to be rejected.

Mr. Strahan said that the answer of Mr. Brown was in substance the same as that submitted on behalf of the awarding board.

Having got through with this preliminary skirmishing Mr. O'Gorman entered on his main argument. He insisted that the answers were based wholly on information and belief; Mr. Rhodes had sworn he was a taxpayer, and this should end this part of the controversy. He contended, however, that for the purposes of this action it was not necessary for a man to own a foot of land on the island, but that every man who lived in New York was a taxpayer and part and portion of the commonalty. The city officials were the people's trustees, and the people had a right to bring their trustees to account. He could not blame Mr. Strahan for making out as strong a case as he could for his client, but he did blame the Corporation Counsel for his effort to permit waste of the city's money. In the present case the difficulty lay in the proposals, these being fatally defective.

Judge Pratt asked if the proper remedy would not be a mandamus to compel proper proposals?

Mr. O'Gorman said that this would not meet the case. After reading various statutes bearing on this question he showed how the proposals were defective in not complying with the ordinance. Mr. Rhodes put in his bid according to the proposals. Another man gets his specific directions and his bid is pronounced regular and accepted, no matter how much lower all the other bids might be. In this way it was the easiest thing in the world to cheat the city out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The law is complied with, but the city is defrauded.

Judge Pratt—What would be the effect of stopping the publication of this paper?

Mr. Strahan—It would stop the whole city government.

Mr. O'Gorman—Not at all. But the duty of the Court is to enforce the law, regardless of consequences. Let the gentlemen who have brought about this state of affairs be held accountable. Let them put their hands in their pockets and pay for the publication of this paper until the award for printing it is properly given. They have done the mischief. Let them undo it. It was the duty of the Court to stop this matter, brought about through errors of public officials.

After some further discussion Judge Pratt took the papers, reserving his decision.

## LAGRAVE GIVEN HIS LIBERTY.

An end has finally come to the long continued litigations growing out of the arrest of Alfred E. Lagrave, in France, on a charge of burglary said to have been committed by him in this city, and bringing him here for the ostensible purpose of trying him on this charge, while the real alleged object was to hold him accountable to various creditors here to whom he is said to be indebted to a large amount. A motion in the Supreme Court on behalf of one of his creditors having been denied an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, General Term, and a decision given yesterday, Judge Daniels delivering the opinion of the Court. He held that Lagrave having been arrested and brought here under the extradition treaty existing between France and the United States, and not having been convicted of the charge alleged against him, is now entitled to his liberty. The decision of the lower court is therefore reversed. This decision is made applicable to all the similar orders of arrest obtained at the instance of Lagrave's creditors.

## DISCORDANT MUSICIANS.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, in pursuance of its plan to do suitable honors to the remains of the late Minister Orr, engaged William Keating to furnish music for the occasion, and he, in turn, engaged a band under the leadership of Louis Willner. It was some time after this before Mr. Keating got his money from the lodge, and meantime Willner sued him for his pay, entailing about $60 outlay in the way of costs. Keating in settling with Willner insisted on deducting this amount, and stood ready to pay over the balance. While matters were in this shape the Musical Protective Union, of which Keating was a member, expelled him under a rule providing for the expulsion of any member who fails to pay musicians engaged by him after he has himself been paid. Application was made yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Pratt, by Mr. William F. Howe, for an order directing the officers of the union to restore Mr. Keating to membership. It was claimed that the expulsion was in violation of the rules of the society, inasmuch as it was done without evidence of guilt on the part of Mr. Keating, and further, because he was not served with any written charges or any notice whatever. An order to show cause was granted, which was made returnable on next Monday.

## REGARDING A WIFE'S PROPERTY.

The suit of Kelty vs. Long was an action for goods sold and delivered. The defence was that defendant was a married woman, had no separate estate, and the goods in question were not for the benefit of a married woman's separate estate. The proof showed that the defendant went to the plaintiff's store, stated that she had just purchased a house for a residence, and wished to buy certain furniture to furnish it; that the goods were sold and charged to her, and not to her husband, delivered at and used in the premises specified. The referee reported in plaintiff's favor, and the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court, General Term. Mr. O. L. Stewart for appellant and Wm. Henry Arnoux for respondent.

Judge Daniels, in his decision given yesterday, says:—"As the house was acquired by her for the residence of herself and her husband and was useless for that purpose unfurnished, the debt contracted for the price of the furniture was created for the improvement of the defendant's separate property. It cannot be necessary that the debt should be incurred for something afterwards becoming a portion of the property itself to give it that character, but a debt incurred for whatever may be requisite to render the wife's property the subject of profitable use must be sufficient for that purpose. For that gives her the substantial benefit and advantage of the property owned by her which she would not have without it." The judgment was affirmed.

## A CITY CONTRACT DECLARED VOID.

William McDonald, who made a contract for supplying materials to the Superintendent of Roads, brought suit against the city for the amount and the referee found in his favor. The defence was that certain formalities were neglected by the Superintendent, and that he therefore had no authority to make the contract. On appeal by the city, the General Term Supreme Court gave decision yesterday through Judge Davis, in which stress is laid on the necessity of carrying out the prescribed rules by officials, and the necessity that contractors should know those rules, and the judgment is reversed.

## BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

### SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

#### Decisions.

By Judges Davis, Brady and Daniels.

The Supreme Court, General Term, met yesterday for the purpose of rendering decisions. The following opinions were rendered:—

John L. Prouty, respondent, vs. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company et al., appellants.—Order for leave to enter judgment and for reference under the judgment, and judgment entered pursuant to it, reversed, with costs, and order directed denying motion, without prejudice to renewal on further papers. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Joseph Williams, appellant, vs. James Irving, respondent.—Order of Special Term modified by striking out the provision directing that judgment be discharged and inserting an order that reference be had, and order to be settled by Judge Davis. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Ann Maria Rapp, respondent, vs. William Williams, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs. Motion to continue injunction denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Chatham National Bank, respondent, vs. Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia, appellants.—Order reversed, and order directed for removal of cause into the United States Circuit Court. Opinion by Judge Daniels. Judge Davis concurring and Judge Brady dissenting.

The Buchanan Farm Oil Company, respondent, vs. George Woodward and Thomas Evans, appellants.—Order reversed, and motion granted, with costs. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Augustus Heminway, assignee, vs. William S. Wilson and Others, executors, respondents.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Charles W. Moore et al., respondents, vs. Benjamin T. Lunh et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Joseph Caldwell, appellant, vs. The Commercial Warehouse Company, respondent.—Order of Court below reversed, and order directed continuing the injunction, with costs. Opinion by Judge Davis.

James L. English et al., executors, respondents, vs. Franklin Steele, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Joseph C. Woodruff and another, respondents, vs. John Leonard, appellant.—Order reversed and motion for judgment denied with costs. Opinion by Judge Davis.

The Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company, respondents, vs. Albert Cashfield, appellant. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Herman Bacherack et al, respondent, vs. Alfred E. Lagrave and others, appellants.—Order reversed and motion granted with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

James B. Adriance, respondent, vs. Alfred E. Lagrave, appellant.—Order reversed and motion granted with costs.

Isadow Monelman, appellant, vs. Meyer Caen, respondent.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Davis.

The People, respondents, vs. Albert De Camp, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The Home Insurance Company vs. William Watson et al.—Judgment for defendants with costs. Opinion by Judge Davis.

John Woodruff vs. Anna E. Lockwood, impleaded.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

William McDonald, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Charles E. Bernan, respondent, vs. Josephine E. Sandford, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Edward H. Ludlow, et al., respondents, vs. Nathaniel Dole, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

First National Bank of New York, respondents, vs. Theodore Morris et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Edward S. Clinch, respondent, vs. The Southside Railroad Company, of Long Island.—Order reversed and motion denied, with costs. Opinion by Judge Davis.

John G. C. Taddiken, respondent, vs. Mary A. Cantrell.—Order reversed, with costs, and motion granted. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Henry H. Butterworth, respondent, vs. Henry Volkenning, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Louisa D. Wehle, respondent, vs. Jesse B. Spelmar, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Davis.

James Devoe, respondent, vs. David R. Nutter, appellant.—Order reversed and order directed in accordance with the opinion. Order to be settled by Judge Davis. Opinion by Judge Davis.

William L. Boyd, executor, appellant, vs. John De La Montagnie, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, cost to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

James L. Hanway, respondent, vs. the Mayor, &c.—Order reversed and motion ordered, with costs. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Mills, respondent, vs. the Mayor, &c.—Order reversed and motion denied, with costs. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Stephen Dillon, plaintiff in error, vs. The People.—Judment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Gibbins S. Kelty et al., respondents, vs. Sarah A. Long, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The People, &c., vs. Thomas C. Chalmers et al.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

#### Decisions.

By Judge Lawrence.

The People vs. Templeton.—In this case I desire the District Attorney to put in a brief.

Conklin vs. Harris.—Memorandum.

Watrous vs. Gayton.—Motion denied without costs. Memorandum.

Belden vs. Center.—A resale will be ordered on the terms as stated in memorandum.

Aylitfe vs. McKenna.—In the matter of the Parde ground, memoranda for counsel.

In the matter of John and George Gallagher.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Horey vs. Rubber Tip Pencil Company.—Motion granted.

Neale vs. Morrison.—Order settled.

### SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

#### Decisions.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Decle vs. Decle.—Decree declaring marriage between the parties null and void.

### COURT NOTES.

How the wheels of justice are sometimes blocked was shown yesterday in two cases pending in Supreme Court, Chambers. In the case of Duncan J. Templeton, convicted of attempting to kill his wife by shooting her, and for whom Mr. John D. Townsend, his counsel, applied for a writ of error and stay of proceedings, Judge Lawrence gave notification that he had been unable to give any decision, owing to the District Attorney not having put in any brief. The other case was that of the public parade ground, which the same Judge announced his inability to decide through failure of the Corporation Counsel to submit his brief. It would look as though the public officials were absent on vacation, and giving the go-by to the important duties required of them in the courts.

During August only the Chamber Benches of the State courts will be held. In Supreme Court, Chambers, Judge Donohue will preside. Judge Sedgwick will continue on the bench in Superior Court, Chambers, till the 4th inst., when he will be succeeded by Judge Monell, who will hold the court till the 19th, and after him Judge Freedman will hold the court the rest of the month. In the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Larremore will hold on till the 5th inst., and Judge J. F. Daly will sit the rest of the month.

Among the passengers to-day by the steamer Republic is Mr. Theodore Aub, of the law firm of Townsend, Weed & Aub. It is said that Mr. Aub goes to Europe upon important matters connected with the affair of Mme. Pauline Lucca, who is now in Switzerland.

## POLICE NOTES.

### Burglary by Means of a Fire Escape.

Peter Walsh, of No. 616 East Thirteenth street, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Kasmire, charged with burglariously entering the building No. 622 East Thirteenth street, and carrying away clothing of the value of $50, belonging to Felix Toole. Both are rear buildings of the tenement class and protected by fire escapes, which, though undoubtedly useful for purposes for which they are intended, can also, it seems, be made available by criminals for their own ends. So thought young Walsh, who ascended to the roof of his own house, and, stealthily passing over the roofs of those adjoining, descended the fire escape of Mr. Toole's residence, and entering the window succeeded in making off with considerable booty. About three o'clock in the morning, however, Alice Fitzgibbons, who is a neighbor of Toole, was aroused by the noise of the burglar as he was stowing away his plunder in a bag. She gave the alarm, and Officer Mayer, of the Eleventh precinct, arrested the depredator before he could make off. Yesterday Judge Kasmire held him in $2,000 to answer.

### Dangerous Depredators.

The perils of property owners whose houses happen to be vacant was very forcibly illustrated in a case before Judge Kasmire yesterday, when three boys, named Martin Lewenstein, William Balaveret, and John J. Sachs, were arraigned for entering the vacant house No. 200 East Tenth street, and fairly ransacking it. They carried off the lead pipe, broke the gas fixtures, and otherwise damaged the premises to the extent of several hundred dollars. The boys, who are quite young, were arrested by Officer Flannelly, and held to answer in default of $500 bail each.

### A Den of Outlaws.

On Thursday Officer Keely, of the Eighth precinct, was charged with the execution of a warrant for the arrest of a pickpocket. He entered the premises of William Dunston, at 122 Bleecker street, a saloon much frequented by characters of that class, and was immediately set upon by the proprietor and a number of other ruffians and severely handled. Other officers came to his aid and Dunston was taken into custody. Yesterday Judge Murray held him in $500 bail to answer.

### Tracing Title.

The curious story of Morris Martin's watch has been already detailed in the HERALD. It was originally stolen by highwaymen from a man named Thomas Collier, of No. 331 Monroe street, in May, 1873. By some means it found its way into the hands of Thomas Monahan, the proprietor of a liquor store, since dead. Thomas Monahan sold it to Sergeant Day, of the Fifteenth precinct. Day sold it to a dealer named Geigerman, and Geigerman sold it for $20 to one Morris Martin. The parties were all before Judge Murray yesterday, and the matter was ended by the watch being restored to its owner and Sergeant Day's repaying to Martin what the latter had paid for it to Geigerman.

## DEATH IN A SWEET FORM.

### Lurking Poisons in Bonbons—Some of the Secrets of Cheap Confectionery.

The attention of the public is called again to the poisoning of sweetmeats. Adulterated candies and bonbons have caused the serious illness of many children in Brooklyn, and at the meeting of the Board of Health of that city on the 30th of July (reported in the HERALD) resolutions of General Jourdan were adopted providing for an investigation by the Sanitary Committee of the materials used in the manufacture of confectionery, "in order that the children, at least, may be protected from the evil effects of the dangerous compounds sold under the description of candy."

Believing that a large proportion of candy and chocolate sold in this city is adulterated so as to be injurious to health a HERALD representative was despatched to one of the largest manufacturers of chocolate confectionery, cocoas, bonbons, &c., in order to investigate the matter and to warn the candy-eating public of their danger in indulging in these seductive and toothsome sweets.

The establishment referred to is situated in Bleecker street, and the reporter was courteously received by the proprietor, when the following conversation took place:—

REPORTER—I wish to ask, as a matter of prime importance to the public, whether you know anything about the adulteration of candy?

PROPRIETOR—Yes, I know all about it, and will gladly give the HERALD the facts.

REPORTER—What are the principal poisons or injurious articles used in adulteration?

PROPRIETOR—The principal, of course, is terra alba, a sort of plaster of Paris or gypsum. It comes from South America, and ships bring it back as ballast. It is sold in casks or hogsheads, very cheap (two or three cents per pound); but there are, of course, various other poisonous and unhealthy substances used by unscrupulous men in the candy business, who do not care how many people they injure as long as they can make money. Thus lampblack, verdigris, prussic acid (a deadly poison), gamboge and various chemical compounds for coloring enter largely into the manufacture of their wares.

REPORTER—Is the use of these adulterations general?

PROPRIETOR—I will venture to say there are not more than a dozen candy dealers in New York who refrain from the use of the articles named.

## CORONERS' CASES.

Thomas and Patrick Ryan, brothers, and John Chartress, all of No. 2,122 Second avenue, who are charged with being implicated to some extent in the drowning, in the East River, off Ward's Island, last Sunday, of a companion named John Dunn, were brought before Coroner Woltman yesterday by Detective Hughes, of the Twenty-third precinct. They gave bail, each in $500, to await the result of the inquest, which is to be held during the coming week, and were then discharged.

On Thursday evening John Scallon, residing in 160th street and Tenth avenue, while sitting in a chair on the piazza, toppled over, and falling to the sidewalk received an injury of the head that proved fatal during the night. The Coroner was notified yesterday.

John Vance, aged forty, of No. 11 East Broadway, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. The cause of death is supposed to be either heart disease or apoplexy.

Patrick King, aged forty-five, of No. 21 Catherine street, died suddenly, the cause of death being unknown.

### How the Sanitary Board Neglects Its Business—A Case in Point.

Yesterday morning a certificate of death was received from the Board of Health by the Coroners, in which Dr. Harris gave the following information:—

On Thursday evening, Josephine Loeble, aged six years, died at No. 216 East Fourth street, of smallpox. She had been ill since the 25th ult., on which day the father informed the Sanitary Board of the case and requested them, as he was unable to pay for one himself, being too poor, to send a physician to prescribe for his sick child. Not the least notice was taken of the matter, and he (Dr. Harris) requested the Board of Coroners to make the necessary inquiry into the matter. Coroner Woltman has taken charge of the case.

### Censuring the New Haven Railroad Company—More Ambulances Called For.

Louis Zimmer, aged sixteen, of No. 161 East Forty-second street, died a few days since in Bellevue Hospital, to which place he was taken from the Forty-second street depot, where he was run over by an engine of the New Haven Railroad Company. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Woltman, when it was ascertained that the boy was on an outgoing train and jumped off at Forty-sixth street. An engine that had just been detached from an incoming train struck him as he endeavored to cross the down track, and crushed his foot in a shocking manner, and of this he died. The jury censured the said company for negligence, and recommended that additional facilities be provided by the city for the removal to the hospitals of injured persons.

## WHO KILLED MRS. KESSLER?

### A Coroner's Jury Unable to Agree—O'Toole Held for Trial.

Coroner Kessler yesterday held an inquest relative to the killing of Mrs. Theresa Kessler, at No. 306 East Forty-ninth street, last Sunday morning. John O'Toole, a carpenter, residing in the same house with the Kessler family, was arrested for the homicide. The testimony showed that late on Saturday night O'Toole, with two others, entered the drinking saloon kept by Kessler, and called for drinks, which were served by Mrs. Kessler. He had no money to pay. Mrs. Kessler scolded. A quarrel occurred, in which others joined. O'Toole was chased up the stairs. Soon after an unusual crash was heard on the sidewalk. Mrs. Kessler went out and was hit upon the head by a falling smoothing iron, apparently thrown from one of the upper windows, which crushed her skull and prostrated her senseless on the pavement. Mrs. O'Toole denied the ownership of the smoothing iron, swearing that though her husband raised the window, he threw nothing out. No agreement could be come to by the jury. Four were of opinion that the proof showed that the prisoner threw the iron, while two believed it came from O'Toole's window, but did not think there was proof that he threw it. On this state of facts the Coroner committed the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

## CHILDREN'S FREE PICNIC.

The distribution of tickets for the Eleventh ward free excursion for children took place yesterday afternoon at the police station, corner of Houston street and avenue D. Although Mr. Williams, who gave out the tickets, advertised the time of their delivery at three o'clock P. M., the little fellows began to gather round the station house by ten o'clock in the day, and before noon there was such a motley crowd of little folks congregated as would have delighted a Hogarth or a Doré to picture. There were sheepish little fellows and bold ones; girls bashful and others who were not; clean faces and dirty, ragged garments and whole; hair that looked glossy and smooth, and heads that for weeks had not known a comb. There were, too, the representatives of many nations and religious sects. Hebrew and Hibernian, Saxon and Frank, British and Belgian—to say nothing of the native Americans themselves—were all represented among that barefooted, shock-headed multitude of poor little children. As they came so early and had to wait for more than three hours before the distribution took place, Mr. Williams, aided by the police authorities, had them grouped up along the sidewalk in the shade; and it became just about as easy to keep them in one place and preserve the peace as to look after a basket full of ants. Sometimes it was necessary to use a little energy among the unruly ones to have them keep quiet.

When the distribution commenced the children—boys and girls together—were formed in a long line on the shady side of the police station, and they commenced to file past Mr. Williams with considerable alacrity as he dropped the picnic tickets into their little dingy paws or the crowns of greasy, worn out caps. It seemed as if that constant stream of expectant children would never cease to flow past the beholder. One could hardly believe his eyes in seeing such numbers of children together. There they were, from every alleyway and tenement, every cellar and attic in the Eleventh ward; and heaven knows there is poverty, misery and wretchedness enough in many parts of it.

About 3,000 tickets were distributed among the children yesterday. The picnic takes place to-day at Oriental Grove, L. I. About 1,900 children of both sexes are expected to be present. Mr. Williams explained that a little more than half of the number of tickets distributed represents the number of children that will probably go on the excursion. One reason for this is that the cunning little ones, thinking that each ticket is worth a certain amount of good things, some of them try the repeating dodge to become possessed of two or three of the cards.

The funds for carrying out this charitable and excellent way of giving the poor children of our great city a day of sunshine and enjoyment are accumulated from voluntary contribution. Mr. Williams states that sufficient money is now on hand to defray the expenses of three more excursions like the one of to-day. It is intended to give eight or ten more during the present season if money can be had to do so. To give all the poor children of the city a day of enjoyment would require an excursion almost every day from now to the end of summer.

In addition to the luxury of a good bath the children will be regaled on sandwiches, milk and ice cream. A fine band of music will accompany the excursion. An escort of police is to be on hand to preserve order.

## THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.

### Destitute Sick Children's Excursion Fund.

The following additional contributions have been received by Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, for care of destitute sick children and for the Floating Hospital:—

| | |
|---|---|
| THROUGH GEORGE WILKES, M. D. | |
| Mrs. Colden | $5 00 |
| Miss Wilkes | 5 00 |
| The Misses Wilkes | 10 00 |
| SENT TO REV. ALVAH WISWALL. | |
| Aaron Claflin | 10 00 |
| Edwin C. Burt | 10 00 |
| G. K. S. | 2 00 |
| Hardt & Co. | 10 00 |
| C. A. Smith | 5 00 |
| Spalding, Swift & Co. | 10 00 |
| Joseph Search | 15 00 |
| Henry A. Peck & Co. | 5 00 |
| Murphy & Nesbit | 5 00 |
| W. S. Wells | 1 00 |
| Total | $93 00 |
| Amount previously acknowledged | 1,556 50 |
| Grand total | $1,649 50 |

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to the NEW YORK HERALD office, Mayor Havemeyer, City Hall; S. B. Chittenden & Co., No. 328 Broadway; Chickering & Sons, No. 11 East Fourteenth street; Samuel J. Courtney, No. 244 West Thirty-fourth street; Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., No. 14 East Thirty-third street; G. De Witt, Bro. & Co., No. 90 John street; R. Ogden Doremus, No. 70 Union place; Francis P. Furnald, No. 47 Warren street; John P. Faure, No. 238 West Eleventh street; William B. Ogden, No. 214 Broadway; Park & Tilford, No. 921 Broadway; Marshall O. Roberts, No. 177 West street; Henry G. Stebbins, Department of Public Parks, corner Sixteenth street and Fourth avenue; David Salomon, German-American Bank, No. 120 Broadway; Jackson S. Schultz, No. 63 Cliff street; Tiffany & Co., No. 13 Union square, or Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, No. 52 Varick street.

### A Barge Provided.

Mr. Martin, of the firm of Martin & Kaskall, No. 111 South street, called yesterday on the Rev. Alvah Wiswall, at No. 52 Varick street, and tendered the use of the barge "Harvest Home" to the Guild on the following liberal conditions:—For the first excursion free, and for the eight following excursions a charge of only $8 75 per day. It is hoped that tug owners will be found equally generous.

## GONE TO A HIGHER TRIBUNAL.

The accidental death of John Scallen, late superintendent of the construction of the Harlem Court House, at Washington Heights, destroys a link in the evidence of that famous ring fraud, for which Harry W. Genet is now a fugitive from justice. Scallen was the only witness Genet caused to be put on the stand in his defence. After he had testified Genet appeared as a witness for himself, and so little confidence did the jury repose in either of their testimonies that they found Genet guilty. The trial commenced on the 16th of last December, and on Friday, the 19th, the jury found Genet guilty. The ex-Sheriff permitted Genet to remain in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Shields, at his residence in Harlem, and from him Genet made his escape, for allowing which he and Sheriff Brennan were imprisoned in the county jail for one month.

## A CHILD LOST IN A SEWER.

A strange affair took place at Preston, England, lately. Shortly after two o'clock a little girl, two years of age, daughter of Mr. B. Fishwick, publican, was sent out to play near the house, which is situated in Stonygate, Preston. About three o'clock her parents sent out for her, but she could not be found. The parents searched the whole district for their child, but their efforts were fruitless. A number of neighbors volunteered their assistance, and they scoured the whole locality without the slightest trace of their child. The search continued until about nine o'clock at night, when a number of men, on searching a woodyard contiguous to the child's dwelling, thought they heard faint cries. The cries apparently proceeded from under ground, and one of the men, on looking about, discovered a small hole in the ground about ten inches wide, at the corner of the yard, which is owned by a Mr. Cunningham. He called down the hole the name of the little girl, and he received from the distressed and frightened child the reply "Dad." On the discovery being made known large numbers of persons flocked to the spot and very soon a number of willing hands were engaged in the rescue. The place in which the child was discovered is a sewer and how she had got in is a complete mystery. The work of rescue was a very difficult one, it being feared that some of the bricks of the archway of the sewer would fall on the child while an opening was being made. At ten o'clock an opening of sufficient size was made to let a lad down. The child in the meantime was crying bitterly, notwithstanding the encouraging expressions which were made. The lad crept down the sewer for some short distance, when he discovered the child unharmed, although considerably exhausted. He raised her through the hole and she was lifted out of the sewer amid the applause of the crowd, to the great delight of the parents. The poor child had been imprisoned in the sewer seven hours.

The sewer abounds with rats and vermin from the neighbouring slaughter houses, but the child had apparently not been touched by them.

## THE AMERICAN EAGLE ABROAD.

[London correspondence of the Tribune.]

Mr. Halstead's speech was the success of the evening, if I may judge by the reports—and something is to be judged also from the mere fact that it was reported; that honor being usually reserved for orators specially assigned to after dinner duty. A speech, I need not say, of excellent humor, and of great good sense on other topics than Free Trade. On the latter subject it was what is to be expected. As an attempt to afford an innocent gratification to a number of English gentlemen it had some strong points. When, for instance, Mr. Halstead assured them that there were not half a dozen protectionists in Cincinnati. Still more when they learned that all our troubles arose from the fact that Pennsylvania was in favor of protection, and that Mr. Halsted hoped before long to convince Pennsylvania of the error of her ways. The hit of the speech was its successful endeavor to make Englishmen conceive our rebellion as an example of the home rule doctrine in an aggravated shape—which quite took the company by storm. The *Times* on Monday seemed disposed to treat the Cobden Club and its orator in a less reverential manner than could be desired. It inquired also with some stress why nobody on such an occasion had anything to say about the pending Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, that being a matter peculiarly within their jurisdiction as international benefactors. To which query Mr. Halstead responds in a clever letter this morning, in which, after gently chaffing the *Times*, he takes up the *rôle* of a prophet and predicts that the treaty will be adopted next December.

## THE POPE AND PRIESTHOOD.

### The Pontiff Sets Forth the Temptations To Which Clergymen Are Exposed—They Must Battle Like David Against All Sin.

[From the New York Tablet.]

On Sunday, July 12, all the foreign colleges in Rome had the honor of being received in audience by the Holy Father. There were present the College of the Propaganda, the North American College, the Latin (South) American College, the Germanic-Hungarian College, the English, the Irish, the Scotch, Polish, Belgian, Greek colleges, and the French Seminary of Santa Chiara.

Father Freyd, the Superior of the French Seminary and Consultor to the Propaganda, read an address wherein he expressed to His Holiness the sentiments of fervent devotion and boundless respect which all the young ecclesiastics there assembled from all parts of the world to drink in true science close by the infallible See of Peter, in order to spread it abroad throughout the universe, together with the light of the Gospel, profess for His Holiness. "Behold them," said Father Freyd, "prostrate at the feet of the Vicar of Jesus Christ to implore his apostolic benediction."

THE PONTIFF'S REPLY.

The following is the Holy Father's reply to the address:—

The picture which the Father Rector of the College of Santa Chiara has just drawn of the social situation and the state of the Catholic religion is a very true one. But he has dwelt especially upon the number of the enemies who assail the Church, who would wish to see it destroyed, and who, to bring about this destruction, make use of various means—here of open cruelty, there of secret snares and hypocrisy—for all means are good to the enemies of God, provided they succeed in attaining their end. But they will not attain it. No, never! And let us be always prompt to reanimate our faith with those divine words: "*Portæ non prævalebunt*—the gates of hell shall not prevail." For you, who are still young and destined by God to preach the truth in all parts of the world, it is to you more particularly that the words of Jesus Christ which we read in the Gospel of this morning are addressed: "*Attendite a falsis prophetis*—beware of false prophets." For there are many of them, my dear children—many of those false prophets. *Attendite*, beware of those who enter not in by the door into the sanctuary. *Attendite*, beware of those who are the masters of lying, as says the Prince of the Apostles. *Attendite*, beware of those who are transported with pride beyond measure, as the apostle says. Pride has only one foot to stand on and it falls headlong easily, as in truth so many proud ones have fallen horribly. *Attendite*, beware of those because they are impious, and not only are they impious, but the Apostle St. Jude characterizes them by a series of ephitets, only to read which causes one to shudder with horror.

They are those who preached from the pulpit, and who, from disciples of truth, have become the masters of error and of lying. Beware of them. It is your duty to fight against them with all the arms you can command—science, purity of life, patience; for God sends you forth as lambs in the midst of wolves. Among those whom you will have to combat in their errors, in order to enlighten them and draw them back within the fold of the Church by divine grace, some there are who are deaf to all warning—children of malediction. St. Peter would call them:—"Those are the blind, and leaders of the blind, and those you will have to abandon to themselves." *Ubi non est auditus, non effundas sermonem*—where there is no hearing waste not your speech. There are also many others who labor under illusion; and those you ought to invite by all the means which an ingenious charity can suggest, and, if possible, draw them even to the feet of our divine Redeemer. It behooves you to employ all the means possible; but all means are not in the hands of all.

Those among you who are provided with a great mind and large instruction will be able to combat the giants of unbelief. Others, to whom God has given less penetration of mind, may also aid in the triumph of truth by making such talent tell as they have received from God. Look at David. He was so sure of being able to slay the haughty Goliath that he hesitated not to present himself to Saul, offering to fight the terrible monster against whom no one of the Hebrews had dared measure his strength. Saul hesitated; but, after having heard the recital of the young shepherd's exploits, of his victory over the bears and the lions, he began to take confidence, and commanded that the beardless warrior should be arrayed in the royal arms, with the helm and all the rest of the king's armor. David then clad him as the king desired, but scarcely was this weight set on his back than, trying to walk, he could hardly move. Then he cried out, "I cannot go thus, for I am not used to it." From this I conclude that all are not fitted to combat certain giants of unbelief, because they have not the armor fitting for this kind of combat. But if they cannot fight directly they can combat them by the authority of an exemplary life, by instruction, by consoling the poor, and, as all comes from God, by fervent mediation on the Passion of His Son, who, from the height of His throne of mercy, searches our hearts, listens to them and grants their prayers.

David, embarrassed in his weighty armor, laid it off, and contented himself with taking five smooth stones which he had picked out of the bed of the torrent, and it was with one of these, launched from his sling, that he struck the forehead of the giant, who, tumbling to earth, lay there a corpse—a spectacle of confusion for the Philistines, who, terrified, betook themselves to flight; a subject of joy for the Hebrews, who chanted hymns to the God of victories. But, you know, the five stones are symbolical of the five wounds of the divine Saviour, and those wounds, which are a balm of life for all those who adore and look upon them with faith, with love, with perseverance, are also a cause of malediction and neglect for those who despise and blaspheme them.

Do you, my dear sons, draw near to these wounds, and especially to that which [illegible]ves open the entry to His Sacred Heart. In these days the Catholic world does draw near to this source of charity. It is thence that you also ought to draw that vigor which should accompany you when you fight the battles of the Lord. And then, animated with the spirit of God, you may call all the world to penitence. "*Scindite corda vestra:* open out your hearts," you will say to the souls confided to you by your pastors. "Soften your hearts, *Pœnitentiam agite*, do penance," you will cry out to them, "that you may become worthy of the divine mercies." But never will you say to them that it behooves us to accommodate ourselves to the present state of affairs; never will you cease replying to the attacks of the enemies of God on the pretext that this state of violence must die out. To those who think in this manner a woman makes answer for me—she who addressed to the priests and the chiefs of Bethulia those memorable words:—"And who are you, who tempt God?"

As for you, dear sons, I end as I began—beware of false prophets; and be assured that all those churchmen who abandon themselves to their own uncontrolled judgment are impelled by pride, by greed and by another low passion.

I will end with a story:—Twenty-six years ago there presented himself to me an ecclesiastic—since dead some years—who had forgotten the sanctity of his character and vocation. He was engaged, unhappily, in the Revolution, and he had labored hard to rise to a high position in the State. In the course of the very varied conversation that we had together he spoke of the ecclesiastic body, and hesitated not to propose to me to take from the clergy the most precious pearl with which it is adorned—that one which stamps it with the greatest respect in the eyes of the people. Ah! well. May the disasters of others serve you as a motive for fear to keep you always faithful to God. Around you also prowls the common enemy, seeking whom he may devour. In a word, beware of false prophets, and to defend yourselves against them strengthen your confidence in God, in order that, by the mediation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, he may protect and defend you in life and at your death.

May these few words be for you as a remembrance of me and an encouragement to preserve you to the Church, for which I would so gladly multiply good ministers, for the harvest is great. For the rest, let us place ourselves in the hands of God, because unless the Lord himself guardeth the town, he watcheth in vain who guards it. *Benedictio Dei*, &c.

## PURCHASE OF FARMS BY IRISH TENANTS IN IRELAND.

The applications to the Irish Board of Public Works by tenant farmers for loans to aid in the purchase of their holdings show a considerable falling off in the year ending with March, 1874, the number being 106, against 260 in the previous year, and the amount authorized to be advanced being only £49,130, against £105,128. Since the passing of the act in 1870 338 tenant farmers have purchased their farms, comprising an acreage of 22,116 acres, at a gross cost of £319,582, aided by advances made by the Board amounting to £192,066. The annual rent paid in respect of these holdings was £13,141, against which the future rent charge payable to the Board for thirty-five years from the date of the respective advances will be £9,603. The great majority of the applications have been under the forty-fifth section of the act, which is applicable to the case of tenants whose holdings are sold under absolute order of the Landed Estates Court, but in twenty-three cases tenant purchasers have availed themselves of the amending act of 1872, which enables tenants to obtain assistance from the Board in purchasing their holdings, without taking any proceedings in the Landed Estates Court. Since the commencement of the act of 1870 only six loans, amounting to £6,786, have been granted under the forty-fourth section, the landlord and tenant agreeing to the sale of the holding to the latter and obtaining the confirming order of the Court under the thirty-second section.

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

### The Lull After the Storm—A Humdrum Meeting of the Board of Apportionment.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday afternoon at a quarter past one o'clock, pursuant to a call from Mayor Havemeyer. The four distinguished gentlemen who compose this Board greeted one another with distant nods.

Mayor HAVEMEYER looked over the minutes and moved to approve them.

Comptroller GREEN moved to lay them over. Carried.

Mr. GREEN offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in pursuance of the authority conferred upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by provisions of section 112 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to issue from time to time as may be required, and at such rates of interest as he may determine, not exceeding seven per cent per annum, "assessment bonds of the city of New York," as authorized by chapter 397, Laws of 1852, and chapter 580, Laws of 1872, to the amount of $300,000.

The resolution offered by Mr. Green calling upon the various departments to furnish their estimates for 1875 before September 1, which was laid over during last meeting's stormy debate, was adopted on motion of Mr. Green.

A petition was received from the New York Free Medical College for Women, at No. 51 St. Mark's place, asking for aid from the city. The managers represent that they have never yet received any appropriation from the city, that their liabilities are $20,000, and that they cannot go on unless their urgent need is relieved.

The petition was laid over and Mr. GREEN then moved to adjourn. The motion was carried and then the members separated without having enjoyed a single row.

BIDS FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller Green was at the Fire Department yesterday opening sundry bids. There were three bids for building a fire steamboat, as follows:—Wood, Dialogue & Co., $25,400; Lawrence & Falk, $32,350 and Ward, Stanton & Co., $27,700. The highest bid for altering the building at No. 125 Mercer street was made by P. K. & J. A. Horgan, $4,100, and J. V. Donovan, $3,500. The lowest bidders for erecting the building at Nos. 130 and 132 Amity street were Shannon & Ross, $25,700, and the highest were A. A. Andross & Son, $33,000. There was no bid for furnishing two steam boilers, and the bids for furnishing 15,000 feet rubber hose were not opened.

## MR. VAN NORT ECONOMISING.

### Large Number of Removals.

Mr. Van Nort, in consequence of the heavy reduction of the appropriations for his department, has found it necessary to discharge half of the force of workmen employed on the county buildings. He has done this in the most humane and considerate manner possible, as will be seen by the following circular, dated July 31, which he has sent to the unfortunate victims of Mr. Green's spleen toward Mr. Van Nort:—

In consideration of the reduced amount of the appropriations for the maintenance and care of the public buildings it becomes necessary to diminish the working force employed to keep within the appropriations.

Being desirous of aiding all the present force to the fullest extent consistent with economy, after much deliberation it has been considered advisable to suspend one-half of the force for a term and upon their restoration to suspend the other half. This plan has been settled upon in order that all may have an equal chance.

In accordance therewith you are hereby suspended from duty from this date until further orders.

The following are the removals effected yesterday:—

| | |
|---|---|
| One janitor | $1,000 |
| Four assistant janitors, at $1,200 | 4,800 |
| Three watchmen, at $1,000 | 3,000 |
| Three firemen, at $900 | 2,700 |
| Six firemen (temporary), at $2 50 per day | 4,680 |
| Six male cleaners, at $600 | 3,600 |
| Thirty female cleaners, at $30 per month | 10,800 |
| One assistant engineer | 1,200 |
| Total | $31,780 |

The total number of removals is fifty-four. It is probable that they will be suspended but one month and restored on the 1st of September, when the other half of the force will be cut off. This is certainly the most kindly manner of carrying such a cruel measure into effect, and it reflects credit upon Mr. Van Nort's fairness of administration.

## CITY HALL NOTES.

The Board for the revision of Assessments did not meet yesterday afternoon, owing to the absence of the Mayor and Recorder. Comptroller Green heard informally the complaints of Adam Meidlinger about the negligent manner in which the work of paving Sixty-third street, from Second avenue to the East River, was performed, and the remonstrance of Mary G. Pinckney, on whose part it was claimed that her assessment for regulating 119th street was seven times higher than it ought to be. The Board will meet next Tuesday, at two o'clock.

The Mayor had a very quiet time of it yesterday, receiving but few callers and seeing no interviewers. Ex-Commissioner Gardner called yesterday morning to see His Honor, but he was out. Mr. Gardner says that "he is keeping quiet," and has not yet made up his mind as to whether he will accept the office of Excise Commissioner. "I never held office before," he said, "and it seems that my first entrance into official life was not a success."

The Department of Works will soon advertise for bids for the erection of a new roof on the Armory in Tompkins square. Temporary measures have been taken to save the present roof from suffering still further damage.

## CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

### Success of the Lying-in Pavilion Hospital—Reduction of Attendants' Salaries—Practical Economy.

In the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities yesterday a communication was received from Dr. A. E. Macdonald, chief of the medical staff at Blackwell's Island, giving a most encouraging report of the operations of the new Pavilion Hospital for puerperal fever, which was opened six weeks ago. Of twenty-two patients taken from Bellevue Hospital sixteen have recovered from the fever, and the other six are all out of danger. There have been no deaths. Twenty patients are now in the hospital, and all are doing well. All the old wards in Bellevue Hospital which were infected with the fever have been entirely demolished.

In carrying out the economical reductions requisite to bring the operations of the Commission within the cost pr[illegible] of the reduced estimates, the Board [illegible] a resolution classifying the employés at the Penitentiary, making three grades—keepers, guards and coxswains. Five of the fifty-five keepers were discharged, twenty were designated as guards at $60 per month, while the keepers receive $2 50 per day and the coxswains $50 per month. By this change there will be a saving of $300 per month. Visitors to the outdoor poor, who were recently suspended, have been reinstated, their pay being cut down from $1,200 per year to $800. Further savings were made by discontinuing the running of the steamer Bellevue, the discharge of the district physicians and the reduction of the salaries paid to wardens, keepers and other employés. All these economies are expected to diminish the yearly outlay by at least $36,000. On this basis the Commissioners are sanguine they can conduct the affairs of the department so that their expenses will not be beyond the sum assigned for their use.

## PERILOUS CONDITION OF FOURTH AVENUE.

### A Yawning, Jagged Chasm and Unprotected Pitfalls—How Corporations Disregard Citizens' Rights.

It is no mere figure of speech to assert that New York is the most long-suffering and much-enduring city in Christendom. Whether the fact arises from its cosmopolitan character, its protracted period of municipal corruption and misgovernment, or from causes allied to each or both of these influences, the position is unquestioned that the average Gothamite will, uncomplainingly, endure more from the aggressions of conscienceless corporations than the citizens of any other progressive city under the sun.

The condition of Fourth avenue, say between Sixtieth and Ninetieth streets, at the present day, forms the fiftieth illustration of the position within the recollection of even young men. The Vanderbilt corporations are engaged in sinking their tracks along this route from the new Central depot towards Harlem River. The operations have been conducted on the principle of piercing the avenue at arbitrary intervals and then proceeding to blast the rocks and reduce the entire width of the thoroughfare to an indescribable and dangerous chaos. The following summary of an inquisitorial ramble from Ninetieth street southward, made yesterday morning, pictures but does not exaggerate the conditions:—

On each side of the avenue, between Ninetieth and Eighty-eighth streets, the middle of Fourth avenue consists of a deep, rugged and precipitous gorge, whose yawning steeps extend on each side close to the scrimp half sidewalk of the houses. There is absolutely no protection from children tumbling headlong into the yawning gulf; but the corporative conscience has soothed itself by forming what it no doubt terms a protection, by running at intervals, at an elevation of three feet or thereabouts, a plank from one heap of jagged rocks to another. But in most places even this apology for close, substantial fencing is dispensed with, and the grim, extended cavern opens its jagged jaws hungeringly for its infantile or alcoholized prey.

On the west side of the corner of Eighty-seventh street there is a very dangerous, yawning chasm, with only the faintest burlesque of protection. Here, too, the fact begins to be manifest to much-enduring citizens that they have no right to a walking way down the avenue which railway millionnaires are bound to respect. The foiled wayfarer is compelled to make perilous descents and ascensions if he would keep within sight of the track until Seventy-third street is reached, when,

[CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE.]

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

[CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.]

although the conditions of pedestrianism are relieved, fresh horrors are revealed. Between this point and Sixty-seventh street the three collateral tunnels are about completed, and upon the central and largest of these tunnels brick work air holes are formed at certain regular distances and of about twelve feet in diameter. The tops of these tunnels project above the level surface of the ground, some fourteen and some ten inches; but there are two which have no projection whatever, their orifices being actually several inches below the surface. A few planks are thrown in corduroy fashion over these dangerous pitfalls, and when the writer passed yesterday a venturous sunny faced Blondin of four summers was tempting the dark abyss by walking across one of these planks! If there were twice as many planks thoroughly secured the imminent danger to life and limb at this point would be effectually removed. At present these semi-protected pitfalls are as dangerous as can be well imagined. Below this point to Sixtieth street the chaotic avenue is in most places dangerous; but in every portion it is disgraceful. There is no earthly cause why these tunnelling operations should have been conducted so utterly regardless of the comfort of the taxpayers whose dwellings line the route. At least they should have been confined to the limits of the street, and have left the sidewalks intact and available. But no such consideration has been shown; and the efficient policemen who stroll leisurely along the Utopia of dangerous disorder do not seem to have been instructed to interfere.

Along both sides of the tunnels storekeepers and householders bitterly complained of the perilous nuisance. Several minor accidents had happened, and about a fortnight since, between Eightieth and Eighty-first streets, a man fell over the precipice and was killed.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

## An Inquisitive Instinct on Wall Street.

## THE SECRETARY'S CALL A SURPRISE.

## What Does This Negotiation Mean?

## THE FACTS CALLED FOR.

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, July 31—6 P. M.

A great mistake has been made. We had a right to expect that with the closing out of this new loan negotiation, especially when we were informed that the Syndicate had bid for $45,000,000 firm, and the American bids had aggregated $10,000,000, that a call should be made for the entire $55,000,000. In this article the effect of such a result, its moral influence in connection with the call for the balance of $124,000,000, has been carefully pointed out, and now we are shocked with the fact that the Secretary has only marketed $15,000,000 firm outside of the American bid of $10,000,000. Else, what means this call for only $25,000,000? There is

GREAT DANGER

that this disappointment, when the other effect had been so fully discounted, will produce serious damage throughout the country. The Secretary nor the President had

NO RIGHT TO TRIFLE

thus with the people in the interest of any combination. The Treasury circular issued in this connection read as follows:—

PROPOSALS FOR THE UNITED STATES FIVE PER CENT LOAN.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department until twelve o'clock noon, on the 23d inst., and opened immediately thereafter, for the whole balance of $179,000,000, or any part thereof, of the funded loan, bearing interest, payable quarter-yearly, at the rate of five per cent per annum, principal and interest payable in coin and exempt from taxation as authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, and the act amending the same approved January 20, 1871.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of United States bonds, matured coin coupons, coin or United States gold certificates of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, to the amount of two per cent of each bid.

Deposits accompanying rejected bids will be returned to the bidders.

Deposits accompanying the bids that are accepted will be applied in payment of the bonds *pro rata* as settlement shall be made in money or bonds. Parties whose bids are accepted will be allowed three months from date of subscription to make partial or final payments, provided that any bonds delivered to them prior to said final payment shall be secured by collateral either in coin, five-twenty bonds, or matured coupons sufficient to cover principal and all interest accrued and which shall accrue on bonds so delivered, to the expiration of three months. Payment can be made in six per cent five-twenty bonds, to be called in on the date of acceptance of the bids, which mature three months thereafter, or in coin, or matured United States coin coupons.

The department reserves the right to reject any of said proposals that are not deemed for the interest of the government to accept.

The proposals should be marked "Sealed Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.
B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Now the point of interest in this circular in connection with the recent Treasury action is that "Parties whose bids are accepted will be allowed three months from date of subscription to make partial or final payments, provided that any bonds delivered to them prior to said final payment shall be secured," &c., as above stated in the circular. It is probably upon this provision in Mr. Bristow's circular that this dalliance has been permitted with the Syndicate, who, after taking first $55,000,000, and then, after the American subscriptions of $10,000,000 were made, reduced their bid to $40,000,000 firm, now bring it down to $15,000,000. This may be

TREASURY POLICY,

but it is not fair dealing. The people now appeal to General Grant, if he has any conception left of their right of appeal, and ask that the full particulars regarding the bids for and award of this loan be made public. It is done every week in the matter of the gold sales, and why not in this, unless there is something to hide? At present

THE FEELING IS ONE OF UTTER DISGUST,

that enthusiasm should have been provoked upon a matter which turns out under present lights to be a mere question of pettifogging rivalry between various Treasury lobbyists. If the Secretary will give us

THE FULL PARTICULARS

of the bids for this loan, with the causes of rejection, as also his actual agreement with the syndicate, he may possibly stay the disappointment that is likely to be felt throughout the country at this lame conclusion of what was regarded as a great triumph of financiering skill. If he will not we have again to grope in darkness respecting the negotiation, and suffer all the untoward effects of a great disappointment. It is, without mincing terms, a miserable business. The first effect was a glow of reawakened enterprise throughout the entire country. With this wretched conclusion will come dulness far more damaging than the inertia which preceded it. It is said that one of the reasons of the short call is to save the exchange and gold markets from disturbance; but this is only a pettifogging argument. If the Secretary will give us a plain statement of the case from twelve o'clock noon on the 23d inst., the bids received, rejected, accepted and the conditions attached thereto, we will have a clear understanding of how this loan is going to affect the market. At present all is fog and business suffers.

THE SECRETARY'S CALL

for $25,000,000 comprises $20,000,000 coupon and $5,000,000 registered bonds. These registered bonds are almost exclusively held in this country. The excuse of want of clerical force put forward for the deficient call of $25,000,000 instead of $55,000,000, is too absurd for refutation. There are plenty of idle young men and women in this country competent to sort and count all the bonds that might be offered for redemption, even if we were in a position to call in our entire loan. We mention this only as a lame excuse, which provokes greater suspicion of the animus of a transaction which seeks in such an excuse its justification.

STOCKS OPENED QUIET,

with a slight improvement in prices until after the first call, when the market became heavy and a fall of ½ to 1 per cent took place. The decline was generally due to rumors that C., C. and I. C. would default upon its interest payments on second mortgage bonds due to-morrow. To-morrow will show whether this report is true or not, and that is time enough for bad news. The feeling on the subject was not very pronounced and there was seemingly no apprehension of a disaster in respect to payment or non-payment. The total dealings in stocks to-day amounted to 52,200 shares, distributed as shown in the subjoined table, giving

THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

| | Highest. | Lowest. | No. of Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 100¼ | 100⅛ | 500 |
| Erie | 32⅜ | 32 | 800 |
| Lake Shore | 73 | 72¼ | 12,200 |
| Northwestern | 38¾ | 38⅛ | 2,600 |
| Northwestern preferred | 57 | 56⅞ | 800 |
| Rock Island | 99½ | 99 | 800 |
| Pacific Mail | 44⅞ | 44½ | 3,100 |
| St. Paul | 35⅞ | 35½ | 3,400 |
| Ohio | 25⅝ | 25¼ | 600 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 73⅞ | 73½ | 10,600 |
| Wabash | 36⅜ | 36 | 5,000 |
| Union Pacific | 28⅜ | 28 | 6,400 |
| C., C. and I. C. | 17 | 15¾ | 4,600 |
| Del., Lack. and Western | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 200 |
| Harlem | 124½ | 124½ | 200 |
| Boston, Hart. and Erie | 1¼ | 1¼ | 300 |
| Morris and Essex | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 100 |
| Total | | | 52,200 |

GOLD

opened at 109¼, sold at 109½ and 109 and closed at 109⅜. The carrying rates were ½ to 1 per cent; borrowing flat. The Sub-Treasurer paid out to-day $409,000 on account of interest and $22,000 in redemption of five-twenty bonds.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

is quiet on the basis of 4.88 for bankers' 60 days sterling and 4.90½ for short sight, with sales at 4.87½ a 4.87½ and 4.89¾ a 4.90¼ respectively. Continentals were steady. Reichmarks, 95⅜ and 96⅛; cables, 96⅞ a 97; prime Paris, 5.13¾ and 5.10⅝.

MONEY CONTINUES EASY

at 2 to 3 per cent, with prime mercantile paper 5 to 7 per cent.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $310,000; total for the month of July, $9,500,000. National bank notes received for redemption today, $410,000; total to date, $10,500,000.

THE LONDON MARKETS

show no new features, the general character of the market being that of quiet and steady. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅞ per cent, which is ⅛ per cent below the Bank of England rate.

Three hundred and forty-seven thousand pounds of bullion was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day.

Rentes at Paris buoyant at 63f.

Closing prices at half-past four P. M. were as follows:—Consols for money, 92⅝; do. for account, 92½ a 92⅝; 1865 bonds, old, 109 a 109¼; 1867 bonds, 109⅜; ten-forty bonds, 105¾ a 106; new fives, 104½; Erie, 30⅜. Market dull.

GOVERNMENTS WERE FIRM,

closing at the following prices:—United States currency sixes, 117⅛ a 117¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 117⅛ a 117⅝; do. do., do., coupons, 118⅜ a 118⅝; do. five-twenties, 1862, registered, 111½ a 112½; do. do., do., coupons, 111½ a 112½; do. do., 1864, registered, 114 a 114¼; do. do., do., coupons, 115¾ a 116; do. five-twenties, 1865, registered, 114½ a 114¾; do. do. do., coupons, 116¾ a 117; do. do., 1865, new, registered, 115¼ a 115½; do. do. do., coupons, 116½ a 116⅝; do. do., 1867, registered, 115½ a 115¾; do. do. do., coupons, 117⅝ a 117¾; do. do., 1868, registered, 116 a 116½; do. do. do., coupons, 117¾ a 118¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 112½ a 112¾; do. do., coupons, 113⅜ a 113¾; do. fives, 1881, registered, 111⅞ a 112; do. do. do., coupons, 113¼ a 113⅜.

OUR IMPORTS.

The total imports of foreign dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day were $3,304,505, and the amount marketed $2,729,169. The imports for the corresponding week of last year, $2,309,919, and for 1872, $3,159,406.

RAILWAY MORTGAGES

were quiet. Central Pacific bonds closed at 89¾ to 90, and Union Pacifics 84¼ to 84½ for first, 81⅞ to 82 for land grants and 84½ to 85 for incomes.

OPERATIONS OF GOLD EXCHANGE BANK TO-DAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold balances | $961,239 |
| Currency balances | 1,065,019 |
| Gross clearances | 28,423,000 |

## SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Friday, July 31—10 A. M., Before Call.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1400 shs | West Un Tel.. | 73½ | 200 shs | Chi & R I RR... | 99¼ |
| 8 0 | do.........s3 | 73½ | 100 | Union Pac....... | 28 |
| 300 | do.......u r c | 73½ | 50 | do.......... | 28¼ |
| 200 | do.........s3 | 73⅜ | 700 | do.......... | 28⅛ |
| 400 | do.........b3 | 73⅜ | 600 | do.........s3 | 28 |
| 200 | do.........b3 | 73½ | 1000 | do.......... | 28⅛ |
| 100 | do.........s3 | 73⅝ | 200 | do.......... | 28¼ |
| 300 | do.........b3 | 73⅜ | 200 | do.......... | 28⅛ |
| 200 | do.......... | 72⅞ | 100 | Chi & N W pf..... | 57 |
| 300 | do.......... | 73⅜ | 100 | Chi & NW RR.....c | 38⅝ |
| 200 | do.........b3 | 73⅜ | 500 | do.......... | 38⅝ |
| 100 | N Y C & H RR..... | 100¼ | 100 | do.......... | 38⅜ |
| 125 | do.......... | 100⅜ | 100 | do.......... | 38⅝ |
| 100 | do.........b3 | 100¼ | 200 | Tol & Wab RR...... | 36⅜ |
| 200 | do.......... | 100⅛ | 100 | do.......... | 36⅛ |
| 900 | L S & M S RR..... | 72¼ | 100 | do.........s3 | 36⅛ |
| 400 | do.......... | 72⅞ | 400 | do.......... | 36 |
| 15 | do.......... | 72¼ | 100 | do.........s3 | 36⅛ |
| 100 | do.........s3 | 72⅜ | 100 | do.........b3 | 36⅛ |
| 100 | do..........c | 72¾ | 100 | do.......... | 36⅛ |
| 600 | do.......... | 72¾ | 200 | do.......... | 36⅛ |
| 300 | do.........s3 | 72⅝ | 100 | Mil & St P RR...s3 | 35¾ |
| 1300 | do.......... | 72⅝ | 200 | do.......... | 35⅝ |
| 400 | do.......u r c | 72¾ | 300 | do.......... | 35⅝ |
| 1100 | do.......... | 72¾ | 100 | do..........c | 35⅝ |
| 800 | do.........s3 | 72⅞ | 200 | do.........b3 | 35⅝ |
| 100 | Pac Mail SS.....b3 | 44⅝ | 200 | C, C & I C RR...s3 | 17 |
| 100 | do..........c | 44⅝ | | | |

### 10:15 and 11:30 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $500 | U S 6's, r, '81...... | 117⅛ | 1000 | U S 5-20, c, '67.sm | 117 |
| 1000 | U S 6's, '81, c...... | 118½ | 10000 | U S 5-20, c, '68..... | 118¼ |
| 10000 | U S 5-20, c, '64...... | 115¾ | 5000 | do.......small | 117⅛ |
| 3000 | do.......... | 115¾ | 60000 | U S 5's, r, '81..... | 112 |
| 4000 | U S 5-20, c, '65...n | 116 | 10000 | U S 6's, cur...... | 117¾ |
| 50000 | U S 5's, 10-40 r.... | 112⅜ | 50000 | U S 6's, c, '81..... | 113¾ |
| 9000 | U S 5-20 c ........ | 117½ | | | |

### First Board—10:30 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5000 | Tenn 6's, o, ex c.. | 53¾ | 100 shs | Erie RR......b3 | 32¼ |
| 7000 | Va 6's, con....... | 52 | 300 | Chi&R I RR..b c b3 | 99¼ |
| 1000 | Alb & Sus 2d m.... | 100½ | 200 | Chi & N W......b c | 38⅜ |
| 11000 | Chi & NW c c g b.. | 78¾ | 300 | do.......... | 38¾ |
| 1000 | N Y C 1st m, c..... | 104¾ | 700 | do.......... | 38⅝ |
| 5000 | N Y Cen 1st, r..... | 104¾ | 200 | do.........b3 | 38⅝ |
| 2000 | Un Pac 7s, l g b.. | 81¾ | 300 | L S & M S RR..bc b3 | 73 |
| 13000 | do.........b c | 82 | 1400 | do.......... | 73 |
| 6000 | Un Pac 10's, in.... | 85 | 100 | do.........s3 | 73 |
| 6000 | do.......... | 85½ | 300 | do.........s3 | 72⅞ |
| 3000 | Un Pac s f....... | 70 | 700 | do.......... | 72⅞ |
| 5000 | Pac RR of M 1st.. | 81 | 100 | do.........s3 | 72⅞ |
| 4000 | St L & I M 1st m. | 90 | 300 | do.......... | 72⅞ |
| 2000 | C, C & I C, 1st.... | 81⅞ | 200 | do.........s3 | 72⅞ |
| 4000 | Ohio & Miss con.. | 89 | 3200 | do.......... | 72⅞ |
| 12 shs | Merchants' Bk. | 121 | 200 | do.........b3 | 72⅞ |
| 6 | Bank State N Y.... | 112 | 600 | Un Pac RR.....b c | 28½ |
| 600 | West Un Tel. b c b3 | 73¾ | 100 | do.......... | 28¼ |
| 100 | do.......... | 73⅞ | 200 | do..........c | 28⅛ |
| 600 | do.........b3 | 73⅞ | 200 | do.......... | 28⅜ |
| 100 | do.........s3 | 73¾ | 200 | do.......... | 28⅛ |
| 200 | do.......... | 73⅞ | 100 | do.........s3 | 28¼ |
| 500 | do.........b30 | 73⅞ | 300 | Mil & St P RR....b c | 35⅞ |
| 100 | do.......... | 73¾ | 300 | do..........c | 35⅜ |
| 300 | do.......... | 73⅞ | 200 | do.........b3 | 35⅝ |
| 300 | do........u r | 73⅝ | 500 | do.......... | 35⅞ |
| 100 | do.........b30 | 73¾ | 10 | Mil & St P R pf..b c | 55½ |
| 200 | do.........s3 | 73⅜ | 100 | Tol & Wab RR..b c | 36⅜ |
| 800 | do.......... | 73⅜ | 100 | do.......... | 36⅛ |
| 100 | Del & H Canal...b c | 114⅜ | 10 | Chi & NW pf....b c | 57⅛ |
| 10 | Wells-Fargo Ex.b c | 74 | 10 | Pac RR of Mo...b c | 39½ |
| 100 | Pac M SS Co.bc b60 | 44⅞ | 200 | Bos, H & E RR.b c c | 1¼ |
| 300 | do.......... | 44⅞ | 100 | do.......... | 1¼ |
| 200 | do.........b3 | 44⅞ | 200 | Del, Lack & W..... | 107½ |
| 35 | Amer Ex Co....b c | 61 | 10 | do.........b c | 107½ |
| 55 | do.......... | 60¾ | 100 | Ohio & Miss RR.b c | 25½ |
| 10 | U S Express....b c | 68 | 100 | do.......... | 25½ |
| 300 | N Y C & H R....b c | 100¼ | 100 | do.......... | 25¼ |
| 100 | Erie RR........b c | 32⅜ | 400 | C, C & I C RR...b c | 17 |
| 100 | do.........s3 | 32¼ | 100 | do.........b3 | 17 |

### 12:30 P. M.—Before Call.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 300 shs | West Un Tel.... | 73⅝ | 100 shs | Mil & St P RR.. | 35⅝ |
| 100 | do.........b3 | 73⅜ | 220 | do.......... | 35⅛ |
| 25 | Am Express........ | 61 | 100 | Tol & W RR........ | 36⅜ |
| 800 | L S & M S R........ | 72¾ | 1500 | do.......... | 36¼ |
| 100 | do.........s3 | 72⅝ | 100 | do.........s3 | 36⅛ |
| 100 | do.......... | 72⅝ | 100 | do.......... | 36⅛ |
| 100 | Un Pac RR.....b3 | 28¼ | 100 | C, C & I C RR....... | 17 |
| 100 | do.......... | 28¼ | 200 | do.......... | 16⅞ |
| 300 | do.......... | 28⅜ | 100 | do.......... | 16¾ |
| 800 | do.......... | 28 | 100 | do.......... | 16¾ |
| 200 | do.........s3 | 28¼ | 100 | do.......... | 16⅝ |
| 100 | Chi & N W RR..... | 38½ | 100 | do.......... | 16½ |
| 200 | do.......... | 38⅜ | 300 | do.......... | 15⅞ |
| 100 | Mil & St P RR....s3 | 35¾ | | | |

### 2 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $14500 | U S 6's, r, '81.b c | 117¾ | $40000 | U S 5-20, c, '67.... | 117¾ |
| 15000 | U S 5-20, r, '65.b c | 114½ | | | |

### Second Board—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5000 | Erie 1st m....... | 103½ | 300 shs | L S & M S R..b c | 72⅝ |
| 5000 | Erie 3d m.....b c | 97¾ | 100 | do.........s3 | 72½ |
| 8000 | Un Pac RR 1st m | 84¼ | 600 | do.......... | 72⅝ |
| 2000 | do.......... | 84¾ | 200 | Harlem RR.....b c | 124½ |
| 5000 | Un Pac 7's, l g b.. | 81⅞ | 300 | Un Pac RR...b c s3 | 28 |
| 3000 | Un P 10's, inc.b c | 85 | 1100 | do.......... | 28 |
| 5000 | Mich Cen 7's..... | 98 | 200 | do.......... | 28⅛ |
| 2000 | Ohio & Miss con.. | 89 | 100 | do.........s3 | 28⅛ |
| 2000 | M&S P 1st 8's LCD | 81 | 200 | Chi & NWRR...b c | 38⅛ |
| 1000 | Cen Pac g bds.... | 89¾ | 100 | do.......... | 38⅛ |
| 200 shs | Erie RR.....b c | 32¼ | 100 | do.........b3 | 38⅛ |
| 100 | do.......... | 32¼ | 400 | Chi & N W pf...b c | 56⅞ |
| 100 | West Un Tel.....b c | 73⅝ | 15 | N J Cen RR.....b c | 106¼ |
| 100 | do.........s3 | 73½ | 100 | do.......... | 106 |
| 900 | do.......... | 73⅝ | 200 | Tol & Wab.......b c | 36⅜ |
| 200 | do.........b3 | 73⅝ | 100 | do.......... | 36⅛ |
| 300 | do.......... | 73⅝ | 100 | do.......... | 36⅛ |
| 400 | do.......... | 73½ | 100 | do.........s3 | 36 |
| 100 | N Y C & H RR.b c b3 | 100¼ | 400 | do.......... | 36 |
| 100 | do.........s3 | 100 | 100 | do.........s3 | 36⅛ |
| 100 | do.......... | 100 | 100 | Mor & Es.......b c | 94⅜ |
| 100 | Pac M SS Co....b c | 44¾ | 300 | C, C & I C RR..b c | 16⅜ |
| 500 | do.......... | 44⅝ | 300 | do.......... | 16½ |
| 300 | do.......... | 44½ | 300 | do.......... | 16½ |
| 200 | do.........b3 | 44⅝ | 500 | do.......... | 16 |
| 300 | do.........s5 | 44⅝ | 600 | do.......... | 15¾ |
| 200 | do.......... | 44⅝ | 300 | do.......... | 15⅞ |
| 200 | do.......... | 44¼ | | | |

### 2:30 to 3 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 | Tenn 6's, new.... | 72 | 100 shs | Un Pac RR...s3 | 28¼ |
| 1000 | Un Pac 10's....... | 85 | 100 | do.......... | 28½ |
| 4000 | Un Pac 7's....... | 82 | 100 | Pittsburg RR...... | 89¾ |
| 1000 | N J Cen conv..... | 102¼ | 100 | Chi & N W RR...... | 38⅜ |
| 300 shs | Con Coal....... | 44 | 100 | do.......... | 38⅛ |
| 500 | West Un Tel....... | 73⅝ | 100 | Chi & R I RR...... | 99 |
| 100 | do.........s3 | 73½ | 200 | Mil & St P RR...... | 35¾ |
| 600 | do.........b3 | 73⅝ | 1300 | Tol & Wab RR...... | 36¼ |
| 300 | Pacific Mail SS...s5 | 44⅞ | 300 | Ohio & Miss RR...b3 | 25¼ |
| 100 | do.......... | 44⅝ | 200 | C, C & I C RR...... | 15⅝ |
| [illegible] | L S & M S RR...b3 | 72⅝ | 400 | do.......... | 16 |

### CLOSING PRICES—3 O'CLOCK P. M.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Un Tel.... | 73⅛ | a | 73⅜ | Lake Shore.... | 72⅝ | a | 72⅝ |
| Quicksilver.... | 24¾ | a | 28 | Union Pacific.. | 28 | a | 28¼ |
| Panama....... | 111¼ | a | 112 | Chi & N W...... | 38⅛ | a | 38⅜ |
| Adams Expr... | 109 | a | 110 | Chi & N W pf... | 56¾ | a | 56⅞ |
| Wells-Fargo Ex | 73½ | a | 74 | N Jer Cen...... | 105⅞ | a | 106½ |
| Am Express..... | 60¾ | a | 61 | Chi & R I....... | 99 | a | 99¼ |
| U S Express.... | 67 | a | 67¾ | Mil & St Paul.... | 35¾ | a | 35⅞ |
| Pacific Mail.... | 44⅝ | a | 44¾ | Mil & St Paul pf | 54½ | a | 54¾ |
| N Y C & H RR.. | 100 | a | 100¼ | Tol & Wabash.. | 36 | a | 36⅛ |
| Erie........ | 32¼ | a | 32⅜ | Ohio & Miss.... | 25⅛ | a | 25½ |
| Harlem....... | 123 | a | 125 | Han & St Jo.... | 25 | a | 27 |
| Del, Lack & W. | 107⅛ | a | 107⅜ | C, C & I C...... | 15⅞ | a | 16 |

## COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**Cotton Dull—Flour Dull—Wheat Lower—Corn Easier—Oats Decidedly Higher—Pork Firm—Lard Firmer—Freights Easy—Groceries Firm—Petroleum Dull—Naval Stores Easier—Metals Dull—Wool Firm—Whiskey Steady.**

FRIDAY, July 31, 1874.

The markets were still irregular and lower, and in many cases entirely nominal. Flour was dull and lower to sell. Wheat was dull, decidedly lower and nominal. Corn was easier and dull. Oats were scarce and decidedly higher, selling freely at 20c. per bushel above the price of prime corn. Whiskey was quiet but steady. Pork was firm but not active. Lard was firm but only moderately active. Freights were low. Cotton was dull, both on the spot and for future. Groceries were moderately active and the market firm. Petroleum was neglected and nominally steady in value. Naval stores were moderately active, but the market was easier both for spirits and rosin. Metals remained dull. Wire moderately active and firm.

ASHES.—Receipts for the past three days, 84 packages. The market has been quiet and somewhat unsettled. Pots quoted at 6½c. a 6⅝c. per lb., and pearls nominally at 9c.

BUILDING MATERIALS have met with a fair trade, with values remaining the same as last quoted.

BEESWAX was in good supply and not much wanted; quoted at from 30c. to 32c. for yellow Western and Southern.

BEANS AND PEAS.—Mediums meet with a good jobbing demand, and, being scarce, are firmly held. Marrows are also somewhat scarce and firmly held at quotations. We quote:—Medium, choice, $2 a $2 15; medium, fair to good, $1 80 a $1 75; marrows, choice, $2 65 a $2 75; marrows, fair to good, $2 15 a $2 25; white kidney, choice, $2 30 a $2 40; white kidney, fair to good, $2 15 a $2 20; red kidney, prime, $4 50 a $5; green peas, fair to prime, $2 40.

BROOM CORN.—The market was quiet, but values without change; quoted at 9c. a 10c. for new green hurl; 10c. a 11c. for short green brush; 5c. a 6c. for red tipped, and 5c. a 6c. for new and old mixed.

BUTTER.—There has been rather more demand for fine grades of State butter, the market for which was firm. Western was a shade firmer but not quotably higher. We quote:—State—Firkins, choice selected, 31c. a 32c. per lb.; do., fair to good, 28c. a 30c.; half firkin tubs, choice selected, 31c. a 32c.; do., prime, 28c. a 30c.; do., fair to good, 27c. a 28c.; do., common, 24c. a 26c.; Welsh tubs, choice, selected, 30c.; do. prime, 27c. a 28c.; do., fair to good, 26c. a 27c.; do., common, 24c. a 26c.; pails, Orange county and creamery, fine, 33c.; do., choice, State and Pennsylvania, 32c. a 33c.; do., fair to good, 30c.; do., common, 25c. a 27c. Western creamery, choice, 28c. a 30c.; do., fair to good, 25c. a 26c.; Western reserve and Michigan, tubs, choice dairy packed, 26c. a 27c.; do., do., good to prime, 22c. a 24c.; do., do., fair to good, 20c. a 22c.; do., firkins, good to prime, 23c. a 24c.; do., do., fair to good, 18c. a 22c.; Northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, tubs, choice, 25c. a 27c.; do., do., fair to good, 20c. a 22c.; do., firkins, good to prime, 22c. a 24c.; do., do., fair to good, 18c. a 20c.; Ohio and Indiana, tubs, good to prime, 22c. a 23c.; do., do., fair to good, 18c. a 20c.; do., firkins, good to prime, 22c. a 23c.; do., do., fair to good, 18c. a 20c.; various styles, common, 17c. a 18c.

CHEESE.—The market closed rather weak to-day, yet 13c. was paid for fine State, but some sales were made at lower prices for goods not quite up to the standard. The demand was fair, both for export and from the home trade. We quote:—State factory, fine, 12½c. a 13c.; do., do., fair to good, 10½c. a 12c.; State dairies, fine, 10½c. a 11½c.; Orange county, skims, 4c. a 6c.; Ohio factory, Cheddar shape, choice, for export, 11½c. a 12c.; do., do., flat do., do., do., 10½c. a 11c.; do. do., do., do., for domestic trade, 10½c. a 11½c.; do. do., fair to good, 9c. a 10c.; do. do., poor to fair, 7c. a 9c.; Michigan and Wisconsin factory fine, 10c. a 11c.

COTTON.—For spot cotton the market continued quiet at unchanged prices. "Futures" were also quiet, and declined 1-16c. a ⅛c. per lb. We quote:—

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | New Orleans. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| Good ordinary | 15⅛ | 15¼ | 15½ | 15½ |
| Strict good ordinary | 15⅝ | 15¾ | 15 15-16 | 15 15-16 |
| Low middling | 16⅛ | 16¼ | 16½ | 16½ |
| Middling | 17 | 17⅛ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| Good middling | 18¼ | 18⅜ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |

—The quotations are based on cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted. The sales were:—

| | To-Day. | Last Evening. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consumption | 249 | 318 | 567 |

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening, after two o'clock.—September, 700 at 16 15-32c., 1,900 at 16½c.; October, 1,100 at 16½c., 300 at 16 17-32c.; November, 100 at 16 7-16c.; December, 300 at 16 7-16c. Total, 4,400 bales. To-day, up to two P. M.—August, 400 at 16⅛c. 100 (short notice 1st) at 16 1-32c., 300 (short notice 3d) at 16 3-32c., 100 at 16 3-32c.; September, 100 at 16 15-32c., 200 at 16 7-16c., 100 at 16 13-32c., 2,200 at 16 7-16c., 600 at 16 15-32c., 800 at 16 7-16c., 100 at 16 13-32c., 700 at 16 7-16c., 400 at 16 13-32c., 100 at 16 7-16c., 600 at 16 13-32c., 100 at 16⅜c.; October, 100 at 16½c., 400 at 16 15-32c., 300 at 16 7-16c., 1,000 at 16 15-32c., 1,200 at 16 7-16c.; November, 200 at 16 13-32c., 300 at 16⅜c., 200 at 16 11-32c.; December, 100 at 16⅜c., 400 at 16 13-32c., 100 at 16⅜c.; January, 100 at 16 7-16c.; February, 200 at 16⅜c. Total, 11,400 bales. Grand total, 15,900 bales. The receipts at the ports were as follows:—Galveston, 49; New Orleans, 422; Mobile, 44; Savannah, 56; Charleston, 92; Wilmington, 1; Norfolk, 20; Baltimore, 222; New York, 36; Philadelphia, 56. Total, 998. This day last week, 883. This day last year, 1,716. The rates on cotton were quoted thus:—To Havre, by sail, ¾c. To Hamburg, by steam, ¾c.; by sail, ⅝c. To Bremen, by steam, ¾c.; by sail, ⅝c., compressed. To Liverpool, by steam, ½d. a 5-16d.; by sail, ¼d.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was moderately active to-day and quoted steady. We heard of sales of 2,241 bags, ex France; 3,034 do., ex Richmond; 5,000 do., ex Azow, and 526 do., ex Pendigast, all on private terms. Mixed coffee sold in a jobbing way, but otherwise the market was quiet. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 19c. a 19½c.; fair do., 20c. a 20¼c.; good do., 20¾c. a 21c.; prime do., 21¾c. a 22c.; extreme range for lots, 19c. a 22½c.; Java, government bags, 25c. a 26c.; do., grass mats, 25c. a 28c.; Ceylon, 18½c. a 22c.; Maracaibo, 18½c. a 22c.; Laguayra, 20½c. a 21½c.; Jamaica, 19c. a 21c.; St. Domingo, 16½c. a 17½c.; Porto Rico, 19½c. a 21c.; Costa Rica, 20c. a 21½c.; Mexican, 20c. a 21c.; Savanilla, 18c. a 21½c.; Curacoa, 18c. a 20c., gold, 60 a 90 days.

CANDLES.—We have nothing new to note, the market having remained quiet at old prices. We quote 28c. for sperm, 38c. a 39c. for patent do., 28c. a 29c. for stearic, 26c. a 27c. for paraffine and 13½c., 15½c. and 18c. for 12, 14 and 16 oz. adamantine.

CORDAGE.—Trade was moderate, with prices quoted steady as follows:—Manila cordage, sizes above 12-thread, 16c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread, ¼ in. and 5-16 in. diameter, 17c.; do. 12-thread, ⅜ in. diameter, 16½c.; do. hay rope, 16½c.; do. cordage, bolt rope yarns, 18c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread, 19c.; tarred Manila, 15½c.; fine tarred Manila lath yarn, 17c.; Sisal rope, sizes above 12-thread, 12½c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread, 13½c.; do. 12-thread and hay rope, 13c.; New Zealand cordage, sizes above 12-thread, 12½c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread, ¼ and 5-16 in., 13½c.; do. 12-thread, ⅜ in., and hay rope, 13c., and Russia bolt rope, 17c., cash.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—We have yet to report an inactive market, with values quoted nominally the same and as follows:—Molasses shooks, 32-inch, with heads, $2 25 a $2 60; sugar shooks, with heads, 38-inch, $2 10 a $2 40; sugar shooks, with heads, 36-inch, $2 10 a $2 40; box shooks, $80 a $85; rum shooks, $4 50 a $4 75; pipe shooks, $6 50 a $7; empty hogsheads, $2 12½ a $2 25; hoops, 14 feet, ordinary to prime, 38c. a 40c.; hoops, 12 feet, ordinary to prime, 35c. a 38c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 10,773 bbls.; wheat, 66,105 bushels; corn, 249,156 do.; corn meal, 100 bbls.; oats, 17,050 bushels; rye, 8,840 do. The flour market was dull and heavy and lower to sell. The transactions foot up only about 7,000 bbls., including all kinds, at prices within the range of our quotations. Corn meal was quiet but firm; 200 bbls. sold at prices within our quoted range. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No 2 State | $4 00 | a | $4 25 |
| Superfine State | 4 75 | a | 5 00 |
| Extra State | 5 25 | a | 5 75 |
| Choice State | 5 75 | a | 6 00 |
| Superfine Western | 4 75 | a | 5 00 |
| Extra Western | 5 25 | a | 5 75 |
| Extra Minnesota | 6 25 | a | 8 00 |
| Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands | 5 50 | a | 5 75 |
| Round hoop Ohio, trade brands | 6 00 | a | 6 25 |
| Family | 6 50 | a | 7 75 |
| St Louis, low extra | 5 00 | a | 5 75 |
| St. Louis, straight extra | 6 00 | a | 6 25 |
| St. Louis, choice double extra | 6 50 | a | 7 00 |
| St. Louis, choice family | 7 50 | a | 9 00 |
| California | Nominal. | | |
| Rye flour, fine to superfine | 4 50 | a | 6 00 |
| Southern, No. 2 | Nominal. | | |
| Southern, superfine | 4 75 | a | 5 00 |
| Southern, extra | 5 25 | a | 6 25 |
| Southern, family | 6 50 | a | 9 00 |
| Corn meal, Western | 3 75 | a | 4 15 |
| Corn meal, Jersey | 4 00 | a | 4 15 |
| Corn meal, Brandywine | 4 60 | a | 4 75 |
| Corn meal, puncheons | 22 00 | a | — |
| Caloric | 4 15 | a | 4 45 |
| Golden ear | 4 20 | a | 4 25 |

—Wheat was dull, lower and irregular, closing nominally at $1 25 a $1 26 for No. 2 Chicago and $1 29 a $1 30 for No. 2 Milwaukee. The sales were about 60,000 bushels, at $1 22 a $1 23 for interior and No. 3 Chicago, $1 26¼ a $1 26½ for No. 2 Chicago, $1 30 for ungraded, $1 28 a $1 32 for red and amber winter, $1 35 for new amber Tennessee and $1 50 for white Genesee. Corn was dull and easier. The sales were about 75,000 bushels, at 77c. a 78c. for common, 78½c. a 79c. for prime mixed, 79½c. for yellow and 89c. in store for Western white. Oats were scarce and sold for about what sellers asked, those only buying who were obliged to do so. The sales were only about 13,000 bushels at $1 per bushel. Small lots of Jersey, new, sold at from 85c. a 95c. per bushel. Barley remained inactive and nominal. Rye dull. Sales of 500 bushels of Jersey, new, at 99c., delivered.

FREIGHTS.—There was a fair inquiry to-day for grain accommodation, but otherwise the market for berth freights ruled quiet at about steady rates. Tonnage for charter suitable to the grain and petroleum trade met with a fair demand at essentially unaltered rates. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 100,000 bushels of grain at 6¼d. a 6¾d. a 7d.; 150 hhds. of tobacco at 30s. To London, by sail, 48 hhds. of tobacco at 32s. 6d. To Glasgow, by steam, 200 bales of hair at 35s. The charters included an Italian bark, hence to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, with 2,600 quarters of grain, at 5s. 3d.; another, with 3,300 quarters of do., hence same voyage, at 5s. 4½d.; another, with 2,700 quarters of do., hence to Penarth Roads, at 5s.; a British bark, hence to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom or Continent, with 2,100 bbls. of refined petroleum, at 5s. 6d., with privilege of the Baltic, at 6s.; a Bremen ship, from Philadelphia to Bremen, with about 8,000 bbls. of refined petroleum, at 4s 7d.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Havre direct, with 3,300 bbls. of crude do., at 4s. 9d.; a Spanish bark, hence to Barcelona, with 1,650 bbls. of refined do., at 5s.; a British brig, hence to Oporto, with general cargo, including grain and staves, at a lump sum; an Italian bark, from Philadelphia to a Mediterranean port, with 2,000 bbls. of refined petroleum, at 5s., and 500 bbls. of rosin at 3s. 3d.

GUNNIES.—The market for domestic cloth has been active since our last, with prices ruling higher. The sales during the past three days include 500 rolls at 13⅛c., 1,000 rolls on private terms and 100 rolls, in Boston, at 13c. The quotations are as follows:—Domestic cloth, heavy average, 13¼c. a 13½c., on the spot; Borneo and Gouripore, 13¼c.; Calcutta, 10c.; bags, 11¾c. a 12c.

HAY AND STRAW.—The demand has been fair for shipping grades of old hay, with prices ruling steady. New hay comes in slowly and sells from 75c. a $1. Straw was in moderate demand and steady. We quote:—Hay, prime timothy, $1 25 a $1 35; do., good, $1 10 a $1 20; do., shipping grades, 90c. a $1; do., clover, 70c. a 75c.; straw, No. 1 rye, 60c. a 65c.; do., No. 2, 40c. a 50c.; do., No. 1 oat, 50c. a 55c.

HEMP AND JUTE.—The market for hemp remained inactive, but was quoted nominally steady as follows:—Dressed American, $2 65 for double, $2 25 for single, $1 70 for undressed; Manila, 9⅛c. a 9¼c., gold; Sisal, 6½c. a 6¾c.; Russia, clean, $2 25 a $2 30, gold; Italian, $2 85 a $2 90, gold. Jute remained quiet, but was quoted firm at 3⅝c. a 5⅜c. per lb., gold. Jute butts have been in active demand with better prices obtained; best lots quoted at 2⅞c., currency. Sales since our last:—500 bales, at 2¾c., currency, cash; 700 bales on private terms; 800 bales, at 2⅞c., currency, sixty days; 250 bales, at 2 11-16c.; 300 bales, at 2⅝c.

HOPS.—Receipts for the week 117 bales of domestic, making a total since September 1, 1873, of 23,267 bales, against 23,466 for the corresponding period last year. In reference to the state of the market Mr. Emmet Wells writes, in his circular of this date, as follows:—There has been a little more animation to the market this week, but we do not hear of any change in prices. Our foreign advices continue of the most discouraging character, especially those received from England. The crop in that country will be a very short one compared with former seasons, and large supplies will be required from other countries to make up the deficiency. The reports from Germany are quite conflicting, therefore little can be said at this time concerning the crop there or the prospect of a surplus for export. Our own crop reports, as will be seen from the extracts we copy below, are considerably more favorable than those we published last week, excepting the report from Cooperstown. Present indications give hope of a crop sufficient in extent to meet all demands for home consumption. England will probably want a few of our choice hops, provided we have them to spare. Germany, same as last year, will make the ruling price for all the other markets of the world. We quote:—American, new, good to choice, 21c. a 25c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c. a 15c.; yearlings, 13c. a 20c.; olds, 8c. a 10c.; Bavarians (genuine), 20c. a 25c.; Bavarians (patent), 18c. a 21c.; English, 18c. a 22c.; Belgians, nominal, 12c. a 17c.; Californians, 20c. a 27½c. per lb.

HIDES.—Trade has been only moderate during the past three days, but holders were firm, and demanded full current prices. We quote:—Dry—Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs. a 24 lbs., 26½c. per lb.; do., 25 lbs. a 29 lbs., 26c. a 27c.; Montevideo, 20 lbs. a 23 lbs., 25½c.; Corrientes, 21 lbs. a 23 lbs., 25c.; Rio Grande, 20 lbs. a 22 lbs., 25c.; Orinoco, 20 lbs. a 21 lbs., 25c.; California, 22 lbs. a 25 lbs., 24c.; Central American, 18 lbs. a 21 lbs., 22½c. a 23c., and San Juan, 22 lbs. a 24 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; Matamoros and Mexican, 22 lbs. a 25 lbs., 22½c.; Vera Cruz, 18 lbs. a 19 lbs., 21c.; Tampico, 22 lbs. a 24 lbs., 20c. a 21c.; Campeachy and Tobasco (dry and pickled), 17 lbs. a 22 lbs., 20c. a 21c.; Sisal, 18 lbs. a 21 lbs., 18c.; Bogota, 18 lbs. a 20 lbs., 23c.; Maracaibo, 20 lbs. a 23 lbs., 18c.; Bahia, 17 lbs. a 20 lbs., 17c.; Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 19 lbs. a 21 lbs., 20c. a 21c.; Curacoa and Rio Hache (dry and pickled), 17 lbs. a 21 lbs., 14c.; Port-au-Platte, 16 lbs. a 19 lbs., 17c.; Truxillo, 15 lbs. a 17 lbs., 22c., and Zanzibar, 10 lbs. a 12 lbs., 18c., gold, as they run; Corpus Christi, 22 lbs. a 25 lbs., 23c. a 24c.; Indianola and San Antonio, 21 lbs. a 24 lbs., 22c. a 22½c.; Galveston, 20 lbs. a 25 lbs., 21½c. a 22c., and Western, 20 lbs. a 25 lbs., 21c. a 22c., currency, selected; Southern, 12 lbs. a 16 lbs., 18c., currency, as they run. Dry upper leather—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande kips, 10 lbs. a 13 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; Sierra Leone, 9 lbs. a 10 lbs., 30½c. a 31c., and Gambia and Bissau, 8 lbs. a 9 lbs., 33c. a 27c., currency, selected; Minas, 15 lbs. a 16 lbs., 20c. a 21c., gold, as they run; Mexican, &c., kips, 10 lbs. a 13 lbs., 24c., currency, selected. Dry salted—Chili, 28 lbs. a 30 lbs., 17c. a 18c.; Maranham, 26 lbs. a 30 lbs., 14c. a 15c.; Pernambuco, 28 lbs. a 30 lbs., 14c. a 15c.; Bahia, 25 lbs. a 29 lbs., 14c. a 15c.; Payta, 25 lbs. a 30 lbs., 14½c. a 15c.; Maracaibo, 30 lbs. a 33 lbs., 14c. a 15c., and Savanilla, 25 lbs. a 28 lbs., 14 a 15c., gold, as they run; Matamoros, 28 lbs. a 32 lbs., 19½c. a 20c., and Southern and Western, 28 lbs. a 32 lbs., 14c. a 16c., currency, as they run. Wet salted—Buenos Ayres, 45 lbs. a 50 lbs., 12½c.; Rio Grande, 44 lbs. a 48 lbs., 12½c.; California, 45 lbs. a 50 lbs., 11c. a 11½c., and Para, 35 lbs. a 40 lbs., 11c., gold, selected; Matamoros, 45 lbs. a 55 lbs., 12c. a 12½c.; Texas, pulled, 50 lbs. a 70 lbs., 12½c. a 13½c.; do., do., cows, 35 lbs. a 45 lbs., 12c.; do., do. kips, 16 lbs. a 22 lbs., 13c.; do., packers', 60 lbs. a 75 lbs., 12c.; do., knife, 50 lbs. a 70 lbs., 10½c. a 11½c.; New Orleans, 45 lbs. a 80 lbs., 11c. a 12c.; country and Western, 50 lbs. a 75 lbs., 9½c.; Southern, 20 lbs. a 50 lbs., 9½c.; city slaughter, ox, 60 lbs. a 75 lbs., 11½c. a 11¾c., and do., cow, 45 lbs. a 60 lbs., 9½c., currency, selected. East India—Calcutta slaughter, cow, 9 lbs. a 10 lbs., 16c. a 17c.; do. do. do., 12 lbs. a 15 lbs., 15½c.; do. dead green do., 9 lbs. a 12½ lbs., 13½c.; do. Buffalo, 15 lbs. a 22 lbs., 13c. a 13½c.; Singapore, do., 25 lbs. a 30 lbs., 10c. a 11c.; Manila, do., 25 lbs. a 28 lbs., 9c. a 10c., gold.

IRON.—The market for American remained dull and depressed. Consumers are purchasing in small lots to supply immediate wants, but there is no speculative movement whatever. We note a sale of 1,200 tons of No. 1, on private terms. Prices unchanged. Scotch pig was inactive. Stocks are very small, and importations have nearly ceased. Market firmer. We quote:—American, No. 1, $32; No. 2, $29 a $30; do. forge, $27 a $28; Scotch Eglinton, No. 1, $34; Glengarnock, No. 1, $36; Coltness, $40; Summerlee nominal.

LEATHER.—There has been a better demand for hemlock sole during the past week, and the sales have been in excess of the receipts. The supply is fair, with the exception of over weight and good damaged, which is scarce. Prices ruled steady for all descriptions. Receipts for the week, 50,390 sides and 2,142 bales. Exports, 8,000 sides. We quote:—

| | Hemlock. Buenos Ayres. | California. | Common Hide. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Light | 27c. a 27½c. | 26c. a — | 25½c. a 26c. |
| Middle | 29c. a 30c. | 28c. a 28½c. | 26c. a 2 ½c. |
| Heavy | 28½c. a 29½c. | 27½c. a 28½c. | 26½c. a 27½c. |
| Good damaged | 25½c. a 26c. | 24c. a 24½c. | 23c. a 24c. |
| Poor damaged | — a — | — a — | 17c. a 20c. |

—Crop.—Slaughter—Light backs, 35c. a 38c.; middle backs, 37c. a 40c.; light crop, 33c. a 35c.; middle crop, 34c. a 36c.; heavy crop, 35c. a 36½c. Texas—Light crop, 32c. a 34c.; middle and over crop, 33c. a 36c. Rough—Hemlock, 27c. a 31c.; oak, 32c. a 35c.; bellies, 17c. a 20c.

MOLASSES.—The market was firm, but trade light and confined to jobbing parcels. We quote:—New crop—Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 33c. a 36c.; do. clayed, 37c. a 41c.; do., muscovado refining, 38c. a 42c.; do. do. grocery, 42c. a 48c.; Porto Rico, 49c. a 70c.; English Islands, 40c. a 52c.; New Orleans, 70c. a 85c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits of turpentine was rather more active, but at a marked decline in values, closing at 34c. a 34½c. for merchantable order. We heard of sales of 200 bbls. at 34c., 25 New York bbls. 36c. and 34 do. at 36½c. There was more doing in rosin, but at easier prices for strained, while the finer grades ruled steady. Strained quoted at $2 15 a $2 20. The sales include 500 bbls. of strained, late last evening, at $2 20, and, to-day, 500 bbls. of common at $2 15, 700 bbls. of good at $2 20, 100 bbls. of good No. 2 at $2 40, 700 bbls. pale at $6 a $6 25 and 1,500 bbls. of do. at $6 a $7 25. Tar and pitch were neglected and quoted as before.

OILS.—Linseed met with a moderate trade and was quoted firm at 86c. in casks, from crusher's hands. Sperm and whale oil were not wanted to any appreciable extent, but were quoted steady. Sperm quoted at $1 55 for crude, $1 80 for natural winter, $1 85 for bleached, $1 75 for unbleached spring and $1 80 for bleached do. Whale quoted at 60c. for Northern, 55c. a 57c. for Southern, 66c. a 68c. for natural winter and 68c. a 70c. for bleached. Bank cod ruled about steady at 68c. a 70c. and domestic do. at 60c. a 62c. Menhaden was unsettled and quiet; quoted at 35c. a 36c. Cotton seed oil was dull and lower to sell to any extent; quoted at 45c. a 46c. for crude, 59c. a 61c. for refined Southern yellow, and 67½c. a 70c. for do. winter white and yellow. Lard oil was firmer, in sympathy with the market for lard; quoted at 92c. a 97c.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined was dull and unchanged; quoted at 11⅛c., spot or first half of August. Crude, in bulk, was inactive, but obtainable at 5c. Cases were quoted firm at 16⅝c. a 17c., and naphtha remained wholly nominal at about 7¼c. a 7½c. The Philadelphia market was dull and nominal. Refined quoted at 11⅝c., spot or first half of August. The market at the oil producing points was dull and weak; quoted as follows:—Oil City, $1 a $1 02½c.; Titusville, $1 a $1 02½; Petroleum Centre, 90c.; Rouseville, 92½c.; Tidioute, 72½c., at wells; Parker's, 71½c. a 73½c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 194 bbls.; beef, none; cut meats, 629 packages; lard, 677 bbls. and tierces and 300 kegs. For mess pork the market was quiet and scarcely so firm. We heard of sales of 500 bbls., on the spot, at $22, and 1,250 do., for September delivery, at $22 25. Bacon remained quiet, but the market was firm. We heard of a sale of 85 boxes of long clear at 11c. Short clear nominal. Dressed hogs were firm, but the market was quiet; quoted at from 9c. a 9½c. for the range of city. Beef—The demand was moderate in a jobbing way, but otherwise the market ruled quiet. Lots to the amount of 50 packages changed hands at figures within the range of $12 50 a $13 50 for plain mess, bbls.; $14 a $15 for extra mess, do.; $20 a $21 for prime mess, tierces; $22 a $23 for India mess, do., and $24 a $25 for extra city India mess. Beef hams were inquired for moderately, but without resulting in transactions of importance. Western quoted at $26 a $28; Southern nominal. The market for cut meats ruled very firm, but trade in most descriptions continued light. We note sales of 500 pickled hams at 11c. per lb. and 10,000 lbs. loose do. bellies at 10½c. a 11c. per lb. Lard—The market for Western was again firmer, but quiet at the improvement. Spot quoted at 13½c. per lb. The sales include 500 tierces for August at 13⅝c., 1,750 tierces for September at 13¾c. a 13 5-16c., 750 tierces for October at 13c. a 13¼c. and 1,000 tierces seller's option, remainder of the year, at 10½c. per lb. City lard was firm, with sales of 400 tierces at 13c.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Dressed poultry met with a fair demand, with prices ruling steady at quotations. Live were in good supply, particularly spring chickens, and prices were slightly irregular. Game—Pigeons are rather scarce, but the demand was light and prices steady. Woodcock were quiet, but steady. We quote:—Fresh dressed—Spring chickens, 22c. a 24c. per lb.; Philadelphia do. do., 28c. a 30c.; turkeys, fair to good, 15c. a 16c.; fowls, State, choice, 15c. a 16c.; do., do., fair to good, 14c. a 15c.; do., Jersey, choice, 16c. a 17c.; do., Philadelphia, 17c. a 18c. Live—Spring chickens, 20c.; fowls, State and Jersey, 15c.; do., Western, 13c. a 14c.; roosters, old, 8c. a 10c.; turkeys, State and Jersey, 15c.; do., Western, 13c. a 14c.; ducks, State and Jersey, 75c. a $1 per pair; do., Western, 60c. a 70c.; geese, State and Jersey, $2 a $2 50; do., Western, $1 25 a $1 50. Game—Pigeons, flight, picked, $1 per dozen; squabs, $1 a $1 12; pigeons, stall fed, extra, $1 50; do., do., fair to good, $1 12 a $1 37; Philadelphia squabs, $2 25 a $2 50; woodcock, Western, 75c. a 87½c. per pair; do., State and Jersey, 87½c. a $1.

RICE.—We notice a steady fair trade in a distributing way at full prices. The sales foot up 50 tierces of Carolina at 7½c. a 8¾c. per lb., and 225 bags of Rangoon at 6½c. a 6⅝c. per lb.

STEARINE.—The market was quiet, but firm. Sales 100 tierces on private terms. Quoted at 15½c. a 16c. per lb.

SUGAR.—The market for raw sugar was less active; still there was a fair business reported, and the market was firm on the basis of 7⅞c. a 8⅛c. for fair to good refining. We heard of sales footing up 1,850 hhds. at from 7¾c. a 8c., 550 do. at 8c. a 8⅛c., 2,800 boxes, comprising various kinds, on private terms, and 250 boxes of molasses sugar at 7¼c. Refined met with a fair demand, and was quoted firm at figures last published. We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 7c. a 7¼c.; do., fair, 7¾c. a 7 13-16c.; good fair, 7⅞c. a 7 15-16c.; good, 8 1-16c. a 8⅛c.; prime, 8 3-16c. a 8¼c.; grocery, fair to good, 8½c. a 8⅝c.; prime to choice, 8¾c. a 8⅞c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, Nos. 8 to 13, 8⅞c. a 9⅞c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7c. a 7¾c.; melado, 4½c. a 6½c. Clayed—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 7½c. a 7¾c.; do., 10 to 12, 8c. a 8⅜c.; do., 13 to 15, 8⅞c. a 9⅜d.; do., 16 to 18, 9⅜c. a 10¼c.; do., 19 to 20, 10⅜c. a 10⅝c.; white, 9⅜c. a 10⅜c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 7c. a 8⅜c.; grocery, fair to choice, 8½c. a 8⅞c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 9 to 11, 7⅜c. a 7⅝c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 8¼c. a 8⅜c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7¾c. a 8c.

SEEDS.—For linseed the market has been quiet, with values ruling about the same. Sales 2,500 bags, May shipment, per "Pallowan," at $2 37½, gold. Grass seed was inactive, and values to an extent nominal; clover quoted at 10c. for Pennsylvania, 10c. a 10½c. for Western and 10½c. for State. Timothy quoted at $3 30 a $3 40 per bushel and rough flax at $2 10.

TALLOW.—The demand was moderate and the market steady. Sales 150,000 lbs. at 8c. a 8⅛c. per lb.

TOBACCO.—The market for seed leaf has been quiet during the past three days, but values exhibited no change. The sales include 154 cases of Connecticut, crop '72, at from 8c. a 20c. per lb.; 26 cases of State, crop '72, at 7c.; 115 do. of do., crop '73, at 8c. a 12c.; 99 do. of Ohio, crop '73, at 7½c.; 51 cases of Pennsylvania, crop '72, on private terms. Kentucky leaf was in fair demand and the market steady. The sales foot up 600 hhds., at from 7c. a 14c. per lb. Foreign was steady, with sales of 200 bales of Havana at from 80c. a $1 per lb.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 194 bbls. The market was moderately active and steady. Sales 350 bbls., all at $1 04 per gallon.

WOOL.—The market has been only moderately active during the past three days, but prices remain quite steady for all kinds, with, perhaps, the exception of spring California, which is neglected. Fleeces continue to arrive quite freely, and receivers of Ohio are holding for an advance on present quotations. Indiana is finding a good demand at 37c. a 40c. Texas is in fair request, but the quantity of choice in store is very light. Western is dull. The sales are 10 bales Cape at 36c.; 10 bags medium unwashed fleece, 30c.; 14 do. improved Western Texas, 24½c.; 4,000 lbs. scoured California, 92c.; 15 bags do. Montevideo on private terms; 10,000 lbs. fine fleece, 55c.; 20,000 do. unwashed Indiana, 40c.; 25,000 do. super lambs pulled, 45c.; 7,500 do. fine Mestiza pulled, 75c.; 6,000 do. low scoured Texas, 74c.; 5,000 do. combing, 59½c.; 8,000 do. low Eastern Texas, 29c.; 4 sacks unwashed Indiana, 37½c.; 5 do. X pulled, 46c.; 2 do. Texas, 35c.; 5 do. pulled, 44c.; 2 bales fall California, 25c.; 5,000 lbs. fine unwashed fleece, 37c.; 10,000 do. XX and above, Ohio, 54c. a 57½c.; 5,000 do. Wisconsin do., 51½c.; 20,000 do. Eastern Texas, 30c.; 1,000 do. curry Western, 20c.; 15,000 do. tub washed, 57½c.; 10,000 do. No. 1, 53c.; 5,500 do. super pulled, 48c. a 50c.; 5,000 do. Eastern Texas, 35c., and 12,000 do. washed combing and 25,000 do. fall California on private terms.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, July 31, 1874.

Cotton nominal; good ordinary, 14⅛c. Net receipts, 49 bales. Stock, 4,189. Weekly—Net receipts, 231 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 771; coastwise, 256. Sales, 160.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1874.

Cotton quiet; middling, 16⅝c.; low middling, 15⅞c.; good ordinary, 14⅛c.; ordinary, 11⅛c. Net receipts, 422 bales; gross, 592. Sales 350; last evening, 200. Stock, 24,336. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,327 bales; gross, 2,145. Exports coastwise, 1,663. Sales, 2,000.

MOBILE, July 31, 1874.

Cotton dull, nominally unchanged; middling, 16c. Net receipts, 44 bales. Exports coastwise, 174. Stock, 5,201. Weekly—Net receipts, 168 bales. Exports coastwise, 855. Sales, 600.

OSWEGO, July 31, 1874.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,800 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1 33; extra white Michigan, $1 60; choice white Canada held at $1 70. Corn dull; sales of car lots at 74c. a 75c. Corn meal—$31 for bolted and $30 for unbolted per ton. Millfeed unchanged; shorts, $18; shipstuffs, $20; middlings, $24 a $26 per ton. Canal freights—Wheat 6½c., corn 6c. to New York; lumber, $2 87 to the Hudson, $3 62 to New York. Lake receipts—50,600 bushels wheat, 455,000 feet lumber. Canal shipments—10,800 bushels wheat, 1,044,000 feet lumber.

CHICAGO, July 31, 1874.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, weak and lower, at $1 08½ for No. 1 spring, $1 04 a $1 06 for No. 2 do.; closed at $1 05 on the spot, $1 03⅞ for August, $1 02 for September; No. 3 do., 97c.; rejected, 87c. Corn excited; prices higher, active, unsettled and irregular; sales of No. 2 mixed at 63c. a 80c.; closed at 75c. bid on the spot, 63c. a 64c. for August, 60c. a 61¼c. for September; rejected, 58c. The combination to-day made engagements for 925,000 bushels of corn. Oats excited; prices higher, fluctuating; scarce and wanted for options; sales of No. 2 at 53c. a 75c.; closed at 75c. bid on the spot, 36c. for August, 34½c. a 34⅞c. for September; new No. 2, 50c.; new rejected, 40c. Rye in fair demand and lower, at 75c. for No. 2. Barley steady at $1 03 a $1 05. Pork in fair demand and higher at $1 23¼ a $1 23⅜, spot; $23 20 a $23 25, August; $23 50, September. Lard firm and higher at 12⅜c., spot or August. Bulk meats in fair demand and advanced at 7⅞c. for shoulders, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c. for clear rib sides, 10⅜c. a 10½c. for clear sides. Whiskey in good demand at 98c. Freights excited; prices higher; corn to Buffalo, 2⅝c. On the call of the Board in the afternoon wheat closed at $1 03⅞c., August. Corn closed dull at 61c., August; nothing doing in spot. Oats sold before 3 P. M., at which time deliveries are made, at 85c.; closed at 36⅞c. a 37c., August. Receipts—3,000 bbls. flour, 17,000 bushels wheat, 350,000 bushels corn, 31,000 bushels oats, 7,000 bushels rye and 2,000 bushels barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. flour, 25,000 bushels wheat, 55,000 bushels corn, 8,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels rye and 2,000 bushels barley.

## COTTON RECEIPTS.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1874:—

| Ports. | Bales. | Ports. | Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston | 364,631 | Boston | 20,664 |
| New Orleans | 1,182,475 | Baltimore | 15,970 |
| Mobile | 295,188 | New York | 206,789 |
| Savannah | 631,782 | Providence | 6,026 |
| Charleston | 426,324 | City Point | 28,961 |
| Norfolk | 467,321 | Philadelphia | 41,596 |
| Wilmington | 40,404 | Port Royal | 9,643 |
| Total | | | 3,738,734 |

## HAVANA GOLD MARKET.

HAVANA, July 30, 1874.

Spanish gold, 241 a 242; American gold, 243 a 244. Exchange nominal.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, July 31—Evening.—Linseed oil £27 6s. a £27 9s. per ton. Common rosin 6s. 9d. per cwt. Spirits turpentine 25s. per cwt.


## FINANCIAL.

A.—STOCK PRIVILEGES ON ALL THE ACTIVE Stocks negotiated, at 1 to 2 per cent from the market, $50 to $100; puts or calls, $200 to $350; double privileges. This system of operating is fully explained in a pamphlet sent free on application. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 2 Wall street.

ANY AMOUNT FROM $2,000 TO $20,000 TO LOAN ON Improved Property in this city or Brooklyn, without bonus. Call, with papers.
SAWARD & LEAVITT, 54 Wall street.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies, Mortgages and other Securities. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HARRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

FIRST MORTGAGES FOR SALE—$5,500 IN NEW York, $9 500, $10,000 and $2,500, Brooklyn; also $1,000, $1,500 and $2,250 Seconds at a large discount.
S. COCKCROFT, 90 Ann street.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINER—S. SCHAWEL, 25 John street, near Broadway. Gold and silver and any article containing gold bought at market price. Fine gold and silver sold to manufacturers.

JERSEY CITY SEVENS for sale by LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, Bankers, 10 Pine street.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS. All sorts dealt in by
WILLIAM WARD, Drexel Building.

OFFICE OF INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 27, 1874.
Holders of the First Mortgage Extension Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds of this company are requested to send their address to W. K. MEAD, Assistant Treasurer, Post office box 1,735.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH A MODERATE CAPITAL, would like to go into partnership in an established commission produce business or would enter a clerkship in such business with his capital provided the same can be well secured. Address PRODUCE, box 164 Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED PARTY IN PLAIN AND FANCY silk manufacturing desires to form connection with an established and responsible importing house. Address A. WENDMULLER, 67 Beach street, Paterson, N. J.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, FOR LESS THAN half its value, a fine Achromatic Microscope with numerous objects and accessories. For further particulars apply to A. D. WILSON, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 491 6th avenue, between 29th and 30th streets.

A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN GENTLEMAN, WITH A capital of about $2,000, would like to engage as partner in a reliable business, or accept a situation of trust; security for a larger amount on hand. Only principals please answer W. S., Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE.—THE JUNIOR PARTNER IN A LIGHT wholesale manufacturing business in this city, established 10 years, desires to sell his one-half interest; sales for cash and 30 days' time; amount required, $6,000. Address BUSINESS, box 205 Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE OR A GOOD COMMISSION paid for selling—15 bales best Bavarian Hops, last crop in bond now. Address H., box 4,180 New York Post office.

PARTNER WANTED—$5,000 OR MORE, FOR EXtending a manufacturing business; greatly improved article of unlimited sale; not subject to season, yielding a very handsome profit; capital needed in successive payments as business requires; references exchanged. Address, appointing interview, CHANCE, Herald office.

THE ADVERTISER, WITH A LARGE LINE OF CUStomers in the hardware, steam and gas fitters and plumbers' line, would take the agency for anything in that line; store located in the best business part of New York; advances made on good stock. Address MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, box 4,104 Post office.

WANTED A PURCHASER.—A PARTY WITH $3,000 cash, can buy the entire Stock in trade of a well established strict cash business; located near one of the principal markets in the city of Baltimore, Md., together with a term of lease and Store Fixtures; those seeking a safe, profitable and genteel business cannot find a better chance for investment; none but those meaning actual business need apply. Full names and address are required. Address M. E., box 155 Herald office.

$600.—AN INTEREST IN A PLEASANT, EASY, respectable business, with a responsible party, for $600; pays $3,000 yearly profits. Call at 108 West Forty-second street.

$2,500.—A PARTNER WITH $2,500 WILL BE given one-half interest in a contract that will pay $5,000 monthly. For interview address CONTRACT, box 129 Herald office.

$5,000 TO $10,000 WANTED—IN A LEGITIMATE manufacturing business; it will pay 100 per cent profit on sales; it is an article greatly needed; has the approval of government experts, and is of large consumption; it is a reliable low column mercury pressure Gauge, without springs, wheels or lever, and can be tested by the engineer in two minutes. Call on or address J. W. S., 62 John street, second floor.

$6,000.—FOR THIS SUM A PARTY OF GOOD business tact, who will co-operate with the inventor, can acquire an equal half interest in the Canadian and British Patents for an invention successfully operated for some years in the United States, now paying a guaranteed royalty of $6,000 per annum in the New England States alone; correspondence desired only with principals who can fill the conditions above stated. Address W. L. S., box 2,876 Post office, Philadelphia.


## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### Married.

NEWTON—CORNELL.—On Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of the seventh month, by John Harris, Justice of the Peace, at the house of the bride's parents, Mount Vernon, HENRY H. NEWTON to PHEBE ALMIRA, daughter of W. E. Cornell.

### Died.

ASHCROFT.—On Friday morning, July 31, MINNIE, eldest daughter of John and Sarah J. Ashcroft, aged 18.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, August 2, at five o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 60 Hanson place, Brooklyn.

BAILEY.—At Somers, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 29, HORACE BAILEY, aged 84 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his son, William Bailey, on Saturday, August 1, at one P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Purdy's on the arrival of the half-past eight A. M. train from Forty-second street. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BALDWIN.—On Wednesday, July 29, at her residence, in New Haven, Conn., EMILY PERKINS, widow of Hon. Roger S. Baldwin, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday at two P. M.

BRADY.—On Friday morning, July 31, after a short and severe illness, ELLEN P. DALY, beloved wife of Philip J. Brady, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from St. Elizabeth's church, Fort Washington, 186th street and Kingsbridge road, on Monday, August 3, at eleven o'clock A. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

DENYSE.—On Friday, July 31, at Richmond, Staten Island, JANE DENYSE, aged 86 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son, William C. Denyse, Richmond, Staten Island, Sunday, August 2, at two o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will meet the twelve o'clock boat from New York at Vanderbilt landing.

DOOLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, July 31, MARY C. EAGAN, wife of John H. Dooley, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, R. J. Newman, 671 Bergen street, on Sunday, August 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.; thence to St. Joseph's church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

San Francisco papers please copy.

DOUGHERTY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 30, JAMES DOUGHERTY, in the 27th year of his age.

Friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 68 Dean street, on Saturday, August 1, at three o'clock P. M.

FENTON.—On Friday, July 31, JOHN FENTON, a native of Ireland, county Wexford, in his 47th year.

Funeral will take place from his late residence in Bayonne City, N. J., on Sunday, August 2, at two o'clock.

FINN.—On Friday, July 31, after a lingering illness, JAMES G. FINN, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, Bergen avenue, corner Fairmount avenue, on Sunday, at three o'clock P. M.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

FITZPATRICK.—On Friday, July 31, HENRY EDWARD FITZPATRICK, eldest son of James and Bell Fitzpatrick, aged 8 years, 4 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 529 West Forty-second street, on Sunday, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

GERMAINE.—At Milton, Ulster county, N. Y., STEPHEN P. GERMAINE, of New York, aged 34 years, 2 months and 15 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his mother, 33 Grove street, on Sunday, August 2, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GERICKE.—On Friday, July 31, EMELINE GERICKE, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 321 East Thirty-third street, on Sunday morning, August 2, at nine o'clock.

GEROW.—On Wednesday, July 29, FREDERICK F., only child of Julius F. and Mary V. Gerow, aged 1 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 411 Van Buren street, between Tompkins and Throop avenues, Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 1, at two o'clock P. M.

GUERKER.—On Wednesday, July 29, HENRY GUERKER, at his residence, 37 Woodhull street, Brooklyn.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HAMILTON.—On Friday, July 31, JOHN HAMILTON, aged 37.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 125 Charles street, on Sunday, August 2, at two P. M.

HAMPSON.—On Thursday, July 30, MARY ANN, wife of Michael J. Hampson, aged 25 years.

Friends of the family, also those of her father, Hugh O'Donnell, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 195 Hester street, on Sunday, August 2, at one o'clock P. M.

HAVEN.—At his home, at Scarsborough, N. Y., on Friday, July 31, SAMUEL LIVERMORE, eldest son of the late Samuel I. and Alice B. Haven, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Monday, August 3, at eleven o'clock, from the Presbyterian church, Sing Sing, N. Y. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot, Sing Sing, on the arrival of the ten minutes past nine train from the Grand Central depot, New York. His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend.

Jacksonville (Fla.) papers please copy.

IRWIN.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, July 30, WILLIAM H., Jr., youngest son of William H. and Josephine A. Irwin, aged 1 year and 24 days.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence, No. 220 Union street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, August 2, at three o'clock P. M.

KEEN.—In Newtown, on Thursday, July 30, CHARLES W., only child of Charles W. and Nellie M. Keen, aged 1 year and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, August 2, at two P. M.

KELLY.—On Thursday, July 30, JAMES KELLY, aged 44 years, a native of Ballinasloe, parish of Creagh, county Roscommon, Ireland.

The remains will be brought on Sunday, August 2, at nine o'clock A. M., from his late residence, 682 Water street, to St. Mary's church, whence, after a solemn requiem mass, they will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KELLY.—On Thursday, July 30, PATRICK, the youngest child of John and Mary Kelly, aged 1 month and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 515 First avenue, this day (Saturday), August 1, at one o'clock P. M.

KEMP.—On Friday, July 31, of paralysis, PETER KEMP, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 426 West Eighteenth street, on Monday, August 3, at two o'clock P. M.

KOPETZKY.—On Friday, July 31, DAVID, son of Joseph and Lena Kopetzky, 2 months old.

The funeral will take place Sunday, August 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the parent's residence, No. 1,148 Second avenue.

MEIGGS.—On Friday, July 31, of consumption, ANN MEIGGS, relict of George Meiggs, in the 64th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Clara Colborn, 236 South Fourth street, Williamsburg, on Monday, August 3, at one o'clock P. M.

MUNDY.—At Croton Lake, N. Y., on Thursday, July 30, ELLINOR LOUISA, daughter of Arthur J. and Charlotte L. Mundy, aged 5 months and 17 days.

MURRAY.—On Thursday morning, July 30, after a long illness, JOHN MURRAY (ex-Alderman), aged 34 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, August 2, at one P. M., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. C. F. Weyman, 113 West Twelfth street.

Boston papers please copy.

McDERMOTT.—On Thursday, July 30, JAMES McDERMOTT (painter), aged 48 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 533 Third avenue.

McGLINN.—At Verplanck's Point, Westchester county, N. Y., on Friday, July 31, 1874, after a short illness, MARY McGLINN, in the 59th year of her age, a native of Ireland, county Longford, parish of Clonbrony.

The friends of her brother Thomas are respectfully invited to meet her remains, per steamer Chrystenah, foot of Harrison street, New York, at ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, 3d inst., thence by way of South ferry to Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, L. I.

NODINE.—On Thursday, July 30, ANDREW J. NODINE, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 688 Washington street, on Sunday, August 2, at one o'clock P. M.

O'MALLEY.—On Friday, July 31, FRANCIS XAVIER O'MALLEY, son of James and Mary O'Malley, aged 6 months.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, August 2, at two o'clock, from 199 Wallabout street, Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

PHELPS.—On Friday, July 31, at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Williams, 34 Richmond street, Newark, N. J., JOSEPHINE E., wife of E. A. Phelps and daughter of C. C. Ashley, of New York. Interment at Greenwood.

POWERS.—On Thursday, July 30, THOMAS G. POWERS, only child of Elizabeth J., widow of Thomas Powers, aged 3 months and 1 day.

Funeral from residence, 162 Madison street, on Sunday, August 2, at one o'clock P. M. Friends are requested to attend.

RADLEY.—On Wednesday, July 29, at his residence, Brooklyn, E. D., GEORGE M. RADLEY, in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of the Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M., and Progressive Chapter, No. 198, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Grand street Methodist Episcopal church, between Fifth and Sixth streets, on Sunday, August 2, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

The brethren of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M. are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, at the rooms, 118 avenue D, on Sunday, August 2, 1874, at one o'clock P. M. sharp, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother George M. Radley. Members of sister lodges are invited to attend.
GEORGE A. PHELAN, Master.
MALCOLM STEWART, Secretary.

SCUDDER.—On Thursday, July 30, at his country residence at Glenwood, Queens county, L. I., TOWNSEND SCUDDER, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services at the house at Glenwood, on Sunday, August 2, at half-past twelve o'clock. Steamer Seawanhaka leaves pier foot of Thirty-third street, East River, at 9 A. M., for Glenwood, returning at 3 P. M.; Long Island Railroad cars leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Glenhead; return at 4:30 P. M.

SHANNON.—At the Hospital for Incurables, on Wednesday, July 29, THOMAS SHANNON, in the 88th year of his age, an old and faithful employé of Mr. Charles Knox, the hatter.

His body will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery for interment.

SHEPPERD.—At West Farms, on Thursday, July 30, MARGARET REBECCA, youngest daughter of Robert and Ann Shepperd, in her 31st year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, August 2, at two o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian church at West Farms.

SKEGGS.—On Thursday morning, July 30, at 4 o'clock, WILLIAM J., beloved son of James and Rachel Skeggs, aged 21 years and 14 days.

Funeral from his father's residence, No. 62 West Broadway, this day (Saturday), at one o'clock P. M. Remains to be interred in Greenwood. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

WILLIS.—On Thursday, July 30, MARGARET A., wife of Asa Willis, Jr.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, August 2, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 14 Hubert street.

WILLIAMS.—CATHRIN WILLIAMS, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary A. Williams, aged 1 year, 3 months and 18 days.

All the relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, 162 Walworth street, Brooklyn.

WILHELM.—On Friday, July 31, MARY, daughter of Margaret and the late William S. Wilhelm.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, August 2, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 163 Elm street.

WINES.—On Friday, July 31, SYLVESTER T. WINES, at his residence, Port Jefferson, L. I.

Funeral on Sunday, August 2, P. M.

YOUNG.—At Hackensack, on Thursday, July 30, ALICE H. MOTLEY, youngest child of Edward P. and Jeannette Young, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, August 1, at one o'clock P. M. Interment at Greenwood.

# POOR CHARLEY ROSS.

## Our Correspondent Traces the Keeper of the Child.

## "DEACON HARRY, MY SON."

## The Stolen Boy Seen in Public in Two Populous Towns.

## A Sad Story of Infantile Suffering and Sorrow.

## THE SOBBING CRY FOR "MAMMA."

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 31, 1874.

If further evidence were wanting to convince the general public of the utter inefficiency of the Philadelphia police it may be found in the strange circumstances which I am now about to make public for the first time. The mythical story of "Fancy Bill," so far as I can see, contains few facts worthy of consideration. Manifestly incorrect as regards the "mysterious team" of horses, the "strange man and woman," it has been the means of bringing a detective and a HERALD correspondent here. Out of the great mass of dross I have been able to sift some of the best circumstantial evidence I ever have seen in proof of the belief that within ten days of the kidnapping of the boy he was seen by many persons in the public streets of Allentown and Mauch Chunk. I do not find anybody whose word is worthy of credence who connects the strange man having possession of the child in any way with the carriage and its three occupants.

THE KIND OF A MAN HE IS.

"Fancy Bill" is a man of many characteristics, but chief among all seems to be his admiration for hyperbole. He is a good talker, but in the same way as he affects velvet coats, bogus jewels and other evidences of great wealth, does he revel in high sounding adjectives and bad English. He is well gauged by the immense jewelled cross which adorns his shirt front. If it were of diamonds it would be cheap at $100,000, but as it is paste, no one except "Fancy Bill" would consent to wear it. He may best be described as the historical O'Callahan portrayed himself on the field of Waterloo.

"Is Private O'Callahan in the ranks?" shouted the Duke of Wellington in a voice of thunder—according to the worthy O'Callahan.

"He is, my Lord," answered an aide-de-camp.

"Then let the battle begin."

FANCY BILL AS AN AUTHOR.

The foundation for Bill's story rests in the fact that a boy had been seen, as I shall hereafter describe, and immediately, together with much other extraneous verbiage, Bill saddles on to it the story of "a mysterious carriage, two men and a woman." Ten days after the whole subject had been talked over by the quiet citizens of Allentown Bill seated himself at his desk, and, after much tribulation, indited a letter to the Philadelphia police, in which he very modestly stated that a child had been brought to his tonsorial palace to have "his hare kut" and that he was the man "as had kut it." I am thus apparently severe on William Able because he is wholly to blame for the weary, thankless journey of Lieutenant Kraut, who has traversed all the neighboring country in search of this "mysterious" carriage, whose existence, now that I know who is the author of the story, ceases to be any mystery whatever. I cannot find any other reason for its existence save in "Fancy Bill's" imagination. I have been accused by some of the Philadelphia news (?) papers of unfairness toward the police. I have chastised "Bill" in this manner because I wish to show my sympathy for any set of men who could be deceived by him.

THE FATAL BLUNDER.

I do not wholly forgive the police for not telegraphing the loss of the child to every town in Eastern Pennsylvania; for I am now morally satisfied that had they done so the boy would have been found in Allentown on the day which I shall mention. The foolish, silly surveillance to which the Philadelphia press submitted, when ordered by the police to desist from printing the news in this case, resulted, according to a citizen of Allentown, Mr. Mohr, in the widespread belief that the child had been found and restored to his parents.

Several days after this child was seen in Allentown and was taken away to Mauch Chunk a man and boy were arrested in Reading. The boy was about six years old, and the man does not correspond with the custodian of the little flaxen-haired boy at Allentown. I spent some time in Reading yesterday searching out this case, and I am convinced that the person arrested was a different person from the man who visited Allentown and is the subject of this letter.

HOW THE BOY CAME TO ALLENTOWN.

About the 10th day of July a dusty, travel-stained man stepped off the Harrisburg train at East Penn Junction. He started to walk up the road to the Allentown station. He was thick, heavy set, rather above the medium height; his face was unshaven, his hair unkempt. He was dressed in slouchy clothes and had over all a long brown linen duster. In his arms he carried a child, who seemed to be utterly bewildered with the strange circumstances in which he found himself. The man was dark and repulsive in features; the child was light and handsome. The man had dark brown hair, while the child's ringlets were flaxen colored. The little dimpled face was in strange, startling contrast with the broad, grim visage of his keeper. The men at the Lehigh Valley Railroad station, in Allentown, spoke of the contrast as the man came up along the track, although, through the oversight of the police and the inefficiency of the Philadelphia news(?)papers, they had not heard of the Ross kidnapping in any other way than as a passing event of slight importance.

UNDER STRICTEST WATCH.

The boy was never allowed to go out of the sight of the man. Left to himself for a moment, while the man went to the ticket window to make an inquiry, the little boy laid himself down on the platform and began to cry piteously. At the same time he was heard to sob the words, "Mamma, mamma." Some men who were near by approached the child, but before they could lift him the apparent father walked rapidly out, and, rudely taking the child from them, bore him across the street to the Island House, kept by Mr. Scholl. Here the boy was kept under the closest surveillance. All the men who were present at the time unite in saying that the child acted as if he were under the influence of some mild opiate.

THE CHILD WAIF.

Either from fear or some other cause, it is certain that the child seemed to approach the man with a noticeable feeling of distrust. It was apparent to all that the child was a stranger to the man. After inquiring where he could go to buy a suit of clothes for the child, the man carried the boy into a street car and came over to town. Here, too, strange to say, the pair became at once objects of curiosity. They could readily have been arrested had any one known that the Ross boy was still missing. The man seemed to be utterly undecided where to go or where he wanted to go. He impressed several men as a person without definite purpose or bewildered by some great responsibility which he had taken upon himself. He sat down upon the steps of Mr. P. J. Mohr's millinery store. After a little while he stepped into that place and asked for a ready made child's suit. Mr. Mohr states that the boy was certainly in need of something of the sort, for he was very dirty and ill kept. Mr. Mohr did not have any and referred the man to the store of Mrs. Gouldin, No. 608 Hamilton street. Thither the man proceeded, carrying the child. Still no team of horses, still no mysterious carriage, still no strange woman. Alas for the story of "Fancy Bill" and the police!

WHY THE HAIR WAS CUT.

From Miss Griesemer, a clerk, I heard with exceeding minuteness the story of the boy's visit to this store, and I give her story further on, in connection with all other interviews which I have obtained. The facts are that the boy was measured and a suit of clothes was made for him. The man made several contradictory statements, but it was evident that he had not an article of children's clothing with him. He certainly did not possess any travelling bag. The condition of the boy was repulsive beyond description. His face was covered with mud and coal smoke. His clothing was very much soiled and looked as if he had not been undressed for a week. And now we have a very important fact. It was suggested that before he had his new clothes put on the child should be washed up. It was, of course, the suggestion of a lady. The boy's face and hands were cleaned, but to comb his hair was found to be utterly impossible. It was tangled beyond all hope of straightening. A lady then suggested that it would have to be cut, as it never could be got clean or straight. The man who had carefully prevented the boy from answering questions by interrupting the conversation, now seemed to fall into that idea, and took the child out to Able's barber shop and had it cut. This disposes of the story of disguise. On all testimony which I am able to find I can state to a certainty that the boy's hair was cut because the ladies dressing him could do nothing with it, and asked that it be taken off.

"DEACON HARRY; MY CHILD."

Mrs. Gouldin spoke particularly of the old-fashioned manner of the boy. He said very little and never took his eyes off his guardian. The boy obeyed with evident hesitancy. The man addressed him by the strange name of "Deacon Harry," but the boy never responded to that name. Then the man would say rather quickly, "Come here, Harry, my son." The child would then go up to him rather hesitatingly, as if he feared rough usage. There was not one spark of childish affection apparent. The appellation of "Deacon" to a boy of that age is certainly curious. It indicates to my mind more clearly than anything else can the very characteristics which the Ross boy possessed in such a marked degree. The slow, rather pompous gait of the child, the slowness of his speech—all these traits, so seldom seen in childlife—were the reason for the appellation of "Deacon."

EXEUNT OMNES.

The clothes were finished and delivered. The man paid for the garments, had the old suit made into a bundle, and, taking the boy in his arms, went down the hill to the railway, where he took a late afternoon train for Mauch Chunk. It is not strange that Lieutenant Kraut could find nothing of the "mysterious carriage" at Mertztown, where there was no such vehicle, and when the man and child left by rail in another direction. And so this man departed from the quiet little city of Allentown, taking with him a child which was certainly not his own. The boy became invested with a shadow of romance even during his short stay in the town. At the least the boy was a young Casper Hauser, save that he seemed to possess considerable intelligence. The man and child were allowed to depart simply because people, innocent of the great crime in Philadelphia, could not devise any legal process of separating the poor child from its overbearing guardian.

The story of this strange visitor will now be told in greater detail by the people themselves.

THE STORY OF THE EXPRESSMAN.

After much trouble I found Mr. J. G. Mohr at the office of the Reading Express Company. He expressed his perfect willingness to converse on the subject.

"Will you tell me about the strange man whom you saw with a boy at the Lehigh Valley depot?" I asked. "That was about the middle of the month, I believe."

"Certainly. I was down to the station on express business. I saw the man coming up the track from the direction of Penn Junction, carrying the child. He looked very tired and dusty. When he reached the platform he stood the child on his feet and left him for a few minutes. The child had a very pretty, fair face, and the sad expression on his countenance enlisted our sympathy at once. He was so unlike the man who was with him that all the fellows said that it was 'strange to see so pretty a child with such an ugly man.' The little boy lay down on the boards and began to cry very bitterly. I approached at once and heard him saying, 'I want my mamma.' A man was about to take the child up and pet him when the man approached and snatched him up and took him across the road to the Island House."

Here a description of the child was given; but I deem it wisest to let the milliner tell how the child was dressed, as she had a better chance to observe him.

"Did he look like this picture?" I said, showing her the portrait in a New York illustrated paper.

"Very much, especially about the upper half of the face. I saw this picture yesterday, and I am convinced that it is the same boy."

THE HOTEL KEEPER'S STORY.

"Did you see this boy?" I asked of Charles Scholl, the proprietor of the Island House, as I stepped into his barroom.

"Oh, yes. He was brought in here from the depot over the way and acted in a very strange sort of a manner while here. The child was placed in a chair and was not allowed to move. The man had no baggage when he came in at first, but after he came back to go off by the train at night he had a bundle. He came about half-past ten in the forenoon and left on the evening train for Mauch Chunk. I do not know where he came from. The contrast between the complexion and hair of the boy and man was noticeable. The child cried most of the time but the man did not seem to pay any heed to its tears. He would not allow any of us to say a word to the child as we tried to do. He at once moved him to another chair."

"Had you heard of the Ross child's abduction?" I asked.

"Yes, I had seen a small paragraph in one of the Philadelphia papers; but as I did not see anything further the next or the next day I concluded the boy had been found. If we had only known"——

"Was the child like this?" I asked, again showing the portrait to Mr. Scholl.

"Very much like him," he said, after a careful study. "The dress is different, but the general outline of the face is very similar. I am convinced that it was the Ross child that the man had here."

THE TRADESMAN'S STORY.

"I am told, Mr. Mohr, that a strange man with a child came to your store some time since and that you had some conversation with him. Will you be so kind as to tell me what you know?" I asked as I stepped into No. 546 Hamilton street.

"Certainly I will. It was along about noon, when, as I was standing at my door, a dark skinned, grizzly looking man got out of the street car in front of here and came to the sidewalk. I could not help noticing the man the very moment he got out. He came right up to the door and stood the child down on that step (pointing to the stone slab in front of the door). He then asked me if I had any children's clothes. I told him I had not any that would fit the boy and referred him to Mrs. Gouldin's, a few doors further up. He came in and asked a few questions about the kind of clothes to get. The boy once started to walk around the room, as children will, you know, when the man called him back sharply. After sitting a little time he went away. He had the habit of holding the child between his knees, and I remember that when the child pouted he put his arm up to his face."

"Did the boy resemble this picture?" I asked again, showing him the portrait.

"He did, remarkably! The child's hair was exceedingly matted and dirty, but it was light and hung down on his shoulders," replied Mr. Mohr.

THE MILLINER'S STORY.

"I have called, Mrs. Gouldin, to learn from you the particulars regarding the visit of the boy—supposed to be Charley Ross—to your store. Will you tell me the whole story?" I asked.

"I did not see the boy when he first came in. He had had his hair cut before I came back to the store from dinner; but I guess you can get a better description of the child and his dress from Miss Griesemer, who dressed the child."

"You saw the man, did you not?" I inquired.

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Gouldin, "I can describe him fully. He was a little taller than the average, his skin was fair, his eyes dark, his face round and broad. The impression which he made was not a favorable one. He wore a thin linen coat, black breeches, and slippers made out of carpet. A black slouch hat was on his head. His look betrayed anxiety. His face looked even wild, at times."

I then approached Miss Griesemer, and asked her to tell me everything about the boy's visit, from the moment he entered until he was taken away.

"I remember the boy very distinctly," said she. "I took quite a fancy to the child from the way in which he seemed to be treated. I was standing behind the counter then, about noon, when a man entered bearing a child in his arms. The boy was old enough and big enough to walk, but appeared to be tired out. Mrs. Gouldin has given you a very accurate description of the man. He asked if we had any ready made linen suits for children. I looked over our stock and told him that we would have to make one for the child. After some hesitancy he gave us the order, when I told him we could get it ready before evening."

"Now give me a full description of the boy," said I.

"He appeared to me to be about three and a half years old, possibly four. He had long flaxen hair, which hung down almost to his shoulders. This was, however, all matted together, so that when combed out it must have been quite long. His face was round. I do not remember any dimples, possibly because the poor little fellow's face was so sorrowful looking. His foot was small, and he wore laced shoes and stockings with a brown stripe in them. His dress was of brown linen, with a belt of the same material, and was buttoned up with white buttons. The child measured twenty inches around the waist, and twelve inches from belt to knee. He had a very pretty eye, rather dark, but I do not remember the color."

"Did the man address the child when he was here?"

"He called the boy 'Deacon,' and when he wanted him to come, said, 'Come Deacon Harry, my boy.' The child never seemed inclined to obey as if it were his real name."

"Did you not try to ask the boy some questions about himself?" I asked.

"Yes, but was interrupted by the man, somewhat like this:—'Stand still, Harry.' 'Don't jump around, Deacon,' or 'Hurry up, miss,' so that the child had no chance to say a word."

"Tell me about the cutting of his hair," said I.

"Well, that occurred in this way. The boy's hair was one mass of kinks, so I said to the man, 'You can never get the snarls out; you had better have the child's hair cut.'"

"'We have travelled a long distance together,' said he, 'and we have a long distance to travel yet.'

"'How far?' I asked.

"'About two thousand miles yet,' said he.

"I again spoke about the hair, and actually shamed the man into having it cut. After I had measured the boy for the waist, drawers and pants the man took him up to Able's barber shop, and the beautiful yellow hair was cut off and the child's face was washed. When he returned he looked very different."

"You did not see anything of a carriage, did you?" I asked.

"No, none of us did," replied Miss Griesemer.

"Do you think this picture looks like the boy?" I asked, producing the portrait.

"I think that is the same face. I believe that that boy was the same for whom this portrait was made."

This ended the interview.

This description of the man and child, the evident strangeness of the name by which the boy was addressed, all point as surely as anything can do to the identity of the poor little boy who lay on his face on the steps of the Lehigh Railroad station and sobbed and cried for "his mamma," and the happy, bright-faced child who started out on July 1, with his brother Walter, for a carriage ride with two strange men.

### The Father Confirms the Theory of the Identity of the Child Seen in Allentown as His Son.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1874.

The city to-day presents a great contrast with yesterday. Then it was full of hope, now it is saddened with disappointment.

In front of the old State House yesterday a wild, vehement crowd swayed to and fro, enduring the heat and the turmoil, for so near to the heart of every one in Philadelphia is the mystery of the Ross case that hundreds had assembled there and stood waiting for hours for news. Then came the cruel tidings,

"A MISTAKE—IT IS NOT THE BOY;"

and thus it is that the people have nothing left them but to take up the case wrapped in its original mystery.

There is no necessity now of intruding within the privacy of that one Germantown household and exposing its private grief to public scrutiny. Their sorrow is of that peculiar sort which all comprehend, for one touch of nature makes the whole world kin. That such grief arose is due, of course, to the abduction of a child; but that their grief has been prolonged over this period of a whole month is owing to the miserable management of the Mayor's police.

I am sometimes moved by feelings of pity as I contemplate the deplorable strait into which one of the figureheads of the local authorities is involved, and I recognize how impossible it is for him to shift the responsibility of this extended and cruel failure upon any one else. While the detectives rushed and plunged into a hundred rash and illegal proceedings; while they overturned homes and ransacked houses of every kind; while the management, to do his "piping," placed at the Post Office and at the advertising counters of the newspapers parties who, while being known to all the "cross and crooked" fraternity were also well known to the community, the thieves made good their escape and have easily managed to conceal their whereabouts ever since. Days upon days were exhausted in these ridiculous operations; ridiculous, not because unnecessary, but because to fulfil them the entire force was called into action, at least one-half of which should have been scattered all over the country, for there was no telling where the robbers might be "turned out." Detectives were sent out, but after it was too late. Parties residing in cities which are located quite near Philadelphia complain that they did not hear of the kidnapping until a long time after it had taken place. The reasons of this are, first, because it does not appear that such cities were communicated with by telegraph, and second, because the first thing the detective management accomplished was the

MUZZLING OF THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

Thus it was not until a long time after the abduction that it was published fully in the daily newspapers of this city, and then it was also that the people who resided in the provincial towns of the State and who were foolish enough to depend upon Philadelphia for their news, were kept in utter ignorance. The few posters sent out did but very little good, and were, of course, read by only a few; and those few, seeing nothing further in their newspapers, supposed that the child had been found.

In the meantime it is doubtful what the police are doing. From the fact that Mr. Ross has apparently withdrawn himself altogether from their headquarters it is presumed that he imagines they will accomplish in the future what they have in the past—nothing.

# WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1874.

### A Call Issued for Twenty-five Millions of Registered and Coupon Bonds—Its Effect on Finances.

The Secretary of the Treasury mysteriously disappeared from Washington this morning or last night, leaving the Assistant Secretary in charge of the department. The change was so sudden and unexpected that the routine callers were much surprised to find the door leading to the Secretary's room closed. An extraordinary event in midsummer in Washington is never without truthful explanation. The departure of Mr. Bristow was soon divined to mean a call for five-twenty or six per cent bonds. About twelve o'clock to-day the horde of stock speculators employed in the Treasury Department went out to get their lunch and take a peep at the stock indicator. It was not to see what the market was, but what effect certain information confidentially imparted yesterday had on quasi investments. Some of them appeared as if their noses were painted with New England rum, and some would have been glad to have had half the color of their associates. The result of the examination of the stock indicator was not favorable to further speculation. The Acting Secretary of the Treasury stated to representatives of the press that the call was for $25,000,000 of five-twenty bonds, $20,000,000 of which were coupon and $5,000,000 registered bonds, the coupons being of the third series, act of February 25, 1862. It has been learned that not only had the programme been fully anticipated among those interested, but the entire programme in reference to the balance of the call was known yesterday among jobbers in Wall street. The following call will be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to-morrow:—

By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as "five-twenty bonds," will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 1st of November, 1874, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that day—that is to say, coupon bonds known as the third series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, coupon bonds; $50, No. 12,201 to 14,500, both inclusive; $100, No. 38,201 to 45,100, both inclusive; $500, No. 19,401 to 28,700, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 47,301 to 70,200, both inclusive; total, $20,000,000. Registered Bonds—$50, No. 1,461 to 1,750, both inclusive; $100, No. 10,701 to 13,300, both inclusive; $500, No. 6,401 to 7,700, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 26,167 to 31,609, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 8,304 to 9,800, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 10,518 to 11,750, both inclusive; total, $5,000,000. Grand total, 25,000,000.

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) $20,000,000 are coupon bonds, and $5,000,000 are registered bonds. The interest due November 1, 1874, on the registered bonds embraced in the call will be paid with the principal of the bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

### Rumor of a Serious Mishap to Attorney General Williams.

Distressing rumors were circulated to-day to the effect that an accident of a serious nature had befallen Attorney General Williams at the Department of Justice. The officials refused information as to where the Attorney General was last heard from. To the question of where a telegram would reach him no one could be found willing to give any information of his whereabouts. A telegram was sent to the President to the effect that the Attorney General could not be found by telegraph, and the message was returned to the sender with the poor consolation that the President was also beyond the subtle influence of electricity.

### The Postal Car Difficulty—The Question Likely To Be Brought to an Issue.

There is considerable speculation at the Post Office Department as to the course Mr. Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, will pursue in regard to the postal cars to-morrow, he having notified the department that he will not take the postal cars after the present month without a higher rate of compensation. Mr. Bangs, superintendent of the postal car service, goes to Philadelphia this evening, and will be ready to act for the department should Mr. Hinckley carry out his threat.

Mr. Hinckley to-day telegraphed to Postmaster General Jewell, saying the mail contractor on the Gray's Ferry road, which connects Mantua and the ferry, wanted to know what he should do with the mail bound south arriving at Gray's Ferry to-morrow, and that said contractor was willing to contract for delivering the mails in Baltimore. He also asked how much would be paid the contractor for this service. This is regarded as an evidence of Hinckley's intention to withdraw the cars to-morrow. The Postmaster General forwarded a reply stating that the department could not pay the contractor referred to any more than that now paid to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company.

### The New Postage Rates to France.

The Postal Convention with France goes into effect to-morrow, August 1. The postage on letters to France will be nine cents per half ounce.

## THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

| | 1873. | 1874. | | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 76 | 68 | 3:30 P. M. | 90 | 88 |
| 6 A. M. | 78 | 67 | 6 P. M. | 85 | 82 |
| 9 A. M. | 81 | 73 | 9 P. M. | 78 | 76 |
| 12 M. | 85 | 82 | 12 P. M. | 75 | 74 |

Average temperature yesterday .......... 76¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .......... 81

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Offenbach's latest opera is called "Madame l'Archiduc."

Verdi has returned to Italy, accompanied by his wife and Mme. Stolz.

M. Membree's new opera "L'Esclave" was produced in Paris on the 15th ult.

A new oratorio society has been established in Paris by M. Charles Lamoureaux.

Operas by French composers will constitute the sole *répertoire* of the Chatelet for the future.

The old London Philharmonic Society is falling into the sere and yellow leaf according to some critics. Let this be a warning to ours.

Charles Rockwell, formerly light comedian at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, has been engaged by Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer. George Belmore is also engaged.

M. Saint Seans, organist of the Madeleine, Paris, appeared in London as a solo pianist, and is said to be more intellectual than poetical and to show more precision than passion.

Signor Pollini manages the Russian opera houses next season, and has already secured Capoul, despite the anticipated storm of feminine indignation that will be hurled at him from this side of the Atlantic.

Manager Ullmann, now in Paris, has engaged Mlle. Christine Nilsson for the Vienna Opera House, giving her 5,000 francs for every performance and one-half of the gross receipts beyond 10,000 francs a night.

Manager George Dolby ("Dickens' Dolby") has engaged Dr. Hans Von Bulow for 100 appearances in the provinces of England, the terms being 100 guineas for each performance. He is also to appear at the "Monday Populars" at the St. James, London, and at the Philharmonic Society concerts. These terms exceed the highest ever secured by Rubinstein. That he has not been secured for the United States is a reflection upon the sagacity of our musical managers.

The Royal Italian opera season at Covent Garden closed on the 18th ult., being the twenty-seventh season since the house first opened. The *Athenæum* criticises Mr. Gye's company and performances very severely. Patti is the only successor of Persiani, Sontag and Lind; Albani does not improve, but is still afflicted with mannerisms; Marimon did not get a fair show; the tenors were so so, with the exception of Marini, who takes the place of Tamberlik; thirty-one operas by thirteen composers were brought out in slipshod fashion, and promises of novelties were disregarded. We can do better than that here at the Academy.

# SHIPPING NEWS.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

| Steamer. | Sails. | Destination. | Office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republic | Aug. 1. | Liverpool | 19 Broadway |
| City of Richmond | Aug. 1. | Liverpool | 15 Broadway |
| The Queen | Aug. 1. | Liverpool | 69 Broadway |
| Victoria | Aug. 1. | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Green |
| Neckar | Aug. 1. | Bremen | 2 Bowling Green |
| Wyoming | Aug. 4. | Liverpool | 29 Broadway |
| Russia | Aug. 5. | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Green |
| Australia | Aug. 5. | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Green |
| Donau | Aug. 5. | Bremen | 2 Bowling Green |
| State of Nevada | Aug. 5. | Glasgow | 72 Broadway |
| Thuringia | Aug. 6. | Hamburg | 61 Broadway |
| China | Aug. 8. | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Green |
| City of Paris | Aug. 8. | Liverpool | 15 Broadway |
| Baltic | Aug. 8. | Liverpool | 19 Broadway |
| Italy | Aug. 8. | Liverpool | 69 Broadway |
| Bolivia | Aug. 8. | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Green |
| Lafayette | Aug. 8. | Havre | 55 Broadway |
| Lessing | Aug. 11. | Hamburg | 113 Broadway |
| Calabria | Aug. 12. | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Green |
| State of Virginia | Aug. 12. | Glasgow | 72 Broadway |
| Italia | Aug. 12. | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Green |
| Westphalia | Aug. 13. | Hamburg | 61 Broadway |
| City of Montreal | Aug. 15. | Liverpool | 15 Broadway |
| Britannic | Aug. 15. | Liverpool | 19 Broadway |
| Elysia | Aug. 15. | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Green |
| Herder | Aug. 25. | Hamburg | 113 Broadway |

### Almanac for New York—This Day.

| SUN AND MOON. | | HIGH WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 4 56 | Gov. Island..morn | 10 48 |
| Sun sets | 7 16 | Sandy Hook..morn | 10 03 |
| Moon rises...eve | 9 33 | Hell Gate....morn | 12 33 |

# PORT OF NEW YORK, JULY 31, 1874.

## CLEARED.

Steamship The Queen (Br), Bragg, Liverpool—F W J Hurst.
Steamship Samaria (Br), Billinge, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.
Steamship Republic (Br), Gleadell, Liverpool via Queenstown—R J Cortis.
Steamship Andes (Br). Porter, Kingston, Jacmel and Savanilla—Pim, Forwood & Co.
Steamship Ellen S Terry, Salyear, Newbern—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Ship Borneo, Shaw, Havre—C W Bertaux.
Bark Minerva (Br), Howard, Gloucester—Peabody, Willis & Co.
Bark Lanek (Aus), Cobojovich, Hull, E—Slocovich & Co.
Bark Albert Neumann Berlin (Ger), Eichman, Bremen—Theo Ruger.
Bark Johanna (Ger), Koepcke, Bremen—C Tobias & Co.
Bark Protector (Nor), Gunderson, Cronstadt—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Concurrentum (Nor), Severtsen, Stockholm—Tetens & Bockmann.
Bark Sunshine, Clark, Konigsberg—Wm Nelson, Jr.
Bark Amelia & Hedwig (Ger), Gehm, Stettin—Jacob W Schmidt & Co.
Bark Norah, Hall, Palma (Majorca)—J B Riulia.
Bark Agil (Br), Firth, Antigua—Miller & Houghton.
Bark Atlantic, Dickerson, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.
Bark Yumuri (Br), Carlisle, Elizabethport—Waydell & Co.
Brig Maria C (Ital), Romano, Gloucester—John C Seager.
Brig August (Ger), Rus, Hamburg—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Venus (Dan), Limschen, Aalborg (Den)—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig H O Phinney, Boyd, Lisbon—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Wave (Br), Fader, Para—Francis Moran.
Brig Pearl, Briggs, Port Spain (Trinidad)—D Trowbridge & Co.
Brig Veteran (Br), Hudson, St Domingo City—Jas E Ward & Co.
Brig La Creole (Dutch), Schubert, St Kitts—Jones & Lough.
Schr H L Putnam, Spaulding, San Blas via St Pierre—Miller & Houghton.
Schr S A Paine, Cook, Jacmel—B J Wenberg.
Schr Wm Jones, Robinson, Fernandina—S C Loud & Co.
Schr Ella, Montgomery, Brunswick, Ga—Warren Ray.
Schr Mabel Thomas, Randall, Charleston—Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.
Schr Sea Bird, Hogan, Norfolk—Slaght & Petty.
Schr J P Kelly, Steelman, Richmond, Va—Slaght & Petty.
Schr S W Townsend, Townsend, Richmond, Va—Slaght & Petty.
Schr O P Binns, Steelman, Baltimore—Slaght & Petty.
Schr J W Boyd, Smith, Baltimore—W Chalmers.
Schr Sea Flower, Lincoln, Wellfleet—Fisher & Co.
Steamer Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del, and Chester, Pa—A Abbott.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia—James Hand.

## ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamship Java (Br), Murphy, Liverpool July 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse and passengers to C G Francklyn. July 28, lat 42 40, lon 52 30, passed a French steamship, bound E; 29th, lat 41 58, lon 58 57, an Anchor steamship, bound E.
Steamship State of Nevada (Br), Braes, Glasgow July 19 and Larne 20th, with mdse and 110 passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Had fresh westerly winds first part of passage; latter part much fog.
Steamship Mosel (Ger), Ernst, Bremen July 18, via Southampton 21st, with mdse and 303 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had W winds and much fog during the passage. July 27, lat 43 15, lon 53 W, passed ship Ontario, from London for New York.
Steamship Tagus (Br), Tyson, Baltimore June 29, in ballast to C L Wright & Co.
Ship Belted Will (of Workington), Braithwaite, Manila 114 days, with sugar, &c, to E D Morgan & Co; vessel to G F Bulley. Passed the Cape of Good Hope June 11, and crossed the Equator June 5 in lon 28 W; had light, variable winds throughout the passage.
Ship Southern Chief, Higgins, Liverpool June 25, with mdse to H D & J U Brookman. July 7, lat 49 43, lon 30 32, signalled ship O'Thyen (Ger), from Bremen for New York; 21st, lat 42 17, lon 48 3, passed a large iceberg.
Bark Anna (Ger), Yessen, Iloilo 138 days, with sugar to E D Morgan & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope May 26, and crossed the Equator June 27, in lon 31 05 W. Had two days heavy W gales off the Cape; afterwards moderate weather. June 28, lat 1 52 N, lon 31 16 W, spoke ship Amstel (Dutch), bound S.
Bark Magellan (Swe), Carlsen, Londonderry 48 days, in ballast, to order; is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.
Bark Argonaut (Fr), Raymond, Point-a-Pitre 16 days, with sugar to order.
Brig Saffo (Sp), Arnmon, Mayaguez, PR, 14 days, in ballast, to order.
Brig Mary Ida (of Yarmouth, NS), Baker, Havana 18 days, with sugar and cedar to Brown, Bros & Co; vessel to Boyd & Hincken.
Brig S I Strout, Frickett, Providence, RI, 2 days, in ballast, to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr Martha M Heath (of Providence), Nichols, Maracaibo 18 days, with coffee and hides to Penniston & Co; vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had strong NE trades crossing the Carribean Sea; afterwards light winds and calms; July 18, Cape St Nicola Mole ESE, 25 miles distant, had a severe squall from east to south, which blew with great fury for two hours, causing a heavy cross sea, damaging and tearing our sails badly—it being impossible to hold them with single gaskets—and shipped much water; July 28, lat 36, lon 74 33, was boarded by a boat from whaling schr Ellen Rizpah (of Provincetown) out 5 months with 610 bbls. of hunchback and 80 do sperm oil; same time, schr Mary E Simmons, of Provincetown, with 270 bbls. humpback, 20 do sperm oil; schr Alcyone, of Provincetown, with 300 bbls. hunchback oil; schr Agate (of Provincetown) with 150 bbls. hunchback, and 45 do sperm oil, all well.
Schr Breeze, Cranmer, Alexandria for Newburg.
Schr M S Tibbitts, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr J H Rapp, Cale, Virginia.
Schr Exertion, Lyman, Virginia.
Schr L H Hopkins, Predmore, Virginia.
Schr S J Vaughan, Vaughan, Virginia.
Schr E H Barnes, Larder, Virginia.
Schr John H Curtis, Phillips, Virginia.
Schr Woodruff Sims, Pharo, Virginia.
Schr H J Wood, Curles, Virginia.
Schr Addie P Avery, Bryan, Baltimore.
Schr M A Pratt, West, Philadelphia for Bristol, RI.
Schr F Frazer, Snowell, Egg Harbor.
Schr Hope On, Chase, Wood's Hole for Baltimore.
RETURNED—Brig Emma L Hall (of Boston), Rice, hence for Naples July 16, with oil to Carver & Barnes. July 23, lat 38 32, lon 64 33, at 4 AM, wind fresh from NE to NNE, lost foremast, with everything attached; returned to this port for repairs.

### Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Alice Oakes, Marsden, Gardiner for New York, with lumber to C G Covert & Co.
Schr L Daniels, Smith, Newport for New York.
Schr Casper Lawson, Stony Creek for Harlem, with stone.
Schr R S Dean, Macomber, Fall River for New York.
Schr Sallie W Ponder, Trascher, Taunton for New York.
Schr John H Chaffee, Trefethen, Providence for New York.
Schr Hudson, Post, New London for New York.
Schr Lavina Jane, Mott, Block Island for Staten Island.
Schr F Merwin, Osgood, Cold Spring for New York.
Schr Anna B Jacobs, Holmes, Providence for New York.
Schr Richd Hill, Smith, Fall River for New York.
Schr Charlie Woolsey, Ellis, New Haven for Baltimore.
Schr Glenwood, Elliott, Huntington for Richmond.
Schr Chas Dennis, Weeks, Pittston for New York, with ice to Pettinger & Co.
Schr Ella May, Disko, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Calista, Magee, Portland for New York, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.
Schr L B Nichols, Fanning, Lubec for Newark, with plaster to Newark Lime and Cement Co.
Schr Everglade, Shaw, Boston for Port Johnson.
Schr Belle R Hull, Austin, Providence for New York.
Schr Louisa Rodman, Lewis, Calais for New York, with lath to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr Empress, Heany, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr Detroit, Hill, New Haven for New York.
Schr A G Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence for New York.
Schr Louisa, Anthol, Hartford for New York.
Schr Anthony Burton, Johnson, Bristol for New York.
Schr L L Hamlin, Velsor, Northport for New York.
Schr Julia, Perry, Providence for New York.
Schr Haze, McNamee, Greenwich for New York, with stone to order.
Steamer Electra, Young, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Bolivar, Lawson, New York for New Bedford.
Schr Hunter, Green, New York for Dighton.
Schr E M Wells, Kelsey, Amboy for Portsmouth.
Schr M A Hearn, Morrill, New York for New Haven.
Schr G L Daboll, Rackett, New York for Greenport.
Schr Rebecca & Harriet, Roan, New York for Providence.
Schr Angler, Besse, New York for Wareham.
Schr Volant, Adams, New York for Boston.
Schr C L Vandervoort, Kelly, New York for Boston.
Schr Bramhall, Hamilton, New York for Portland.
Schr Cabot, Ellis, Weehawken for Boston.
Schr Carrie L Hix, Hix, Port Johnson for Rockland.
Schr Monitor, Chase, New York for Niantic.
Schr Alleghania, Arey, New York for Salem.
Schr Judge Tenney, Rich, New York for Salem.
Schr Mocking Bird (Br), Ralston, New York for Yarmouth, NS.
Schr Nellie Carr, French, Hoboken for Belfast.
Schr Vicksburg, Snow, Hoboken for Bangor.
Schr Jennie Davis, New York for Noank.
Schr E Waterman, Higbie, Rondout for Pawtucket.
Schr Harriet Lewis, New York for Boston.
Schr F P Hall, Rogers, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Equal, Titus, New York for Newburyport.
Schr Dwight Davidson, Freeman, Raritan River for Boston.
Schr Mary Hawes, Armstrong, New York for Belfast.
Schr A Hardee, Bishop, Elizabethport for Pawtucket.
Schr B H Woolsey, Terry, Rondout for Somerset.
Schr G Stancliff, Tryon, New York for Connecticut River.
Schr Veranda, Pond, New York for Providence.
Schr S E Brown, Willetts, New York for Wareham.
Schr Elm City, Kidd, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr Moses Eddy, Fottrell, New York for Boston.
Schr Expedite, Rackett, Middle Village for Newport.
Schr Wm H Bowen, Golden, New York for Newport.
Schr Sahwa, Kelly, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr R P King, Bliven, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr Alaska, Thorndike, Rondout for Portland.
Schr Samuel P Godwin, Williams, New York for Stamford.
Steamer Electra, Young, New York for Providence.

## SAILED.

Steamship Ellen S Terry, Newbern, NC; ship Leonard (Rus), Liverpool; bark Eleanor (Br), London; brigs Rachel (Aus), Odessa; Clarabelle, Valencia.

### Maritime Miscellany.

STEAMSHIP PANTHER, Mills, from Philadelphia, while going into Newburyport July 28, met a sand schooner anchored in the narrow part of the channel, near Black Rocks, and, being obliged to turn out of her course, struck on a sunken pier just below the Government wharf, but floated off at high tide.

SCHR CARRIE HIX, Hix, from Port Johnson for Boston, while passing through Hell Gate 30th, and when near Sunken Marsh, was run into by the steamship Nereus and considerably damaged, but proceeded on her voyage. The Nereus received no damage.

SCHR MASSACHUSETTS, of Rockland, discharging corn at Lane's wharf, Belfast, fell off from the pier at nearly low water on Tuesday. The men in the hold shovelling were completely buried by shifting corn.

SCHR BELLONA was not in tow of tug Wm A Sumner when she drifted ashore at Hell Gate on Thursday. The tug helped the schooner off after she drifted on to the rocks.

NEW IRON STEAMER—Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, have obtained a contract for building an iron steamer 145 feet long and 23 feet beam, for railroad services between New York and New Brunswick.

Wrecked schr John Cadwallader, on the Vineyard Haven railway, was sold at auction on Thursday at that port, to J R De la Mar, for $3,000.

THOMASTON, July 30—There are four or five large two and three-masted schrs hauled up here, and a large number of small ones, with nothing to do that will pay.

### Notice to Mariners.

Capt Raymond Hoyt, of the steamboat Nelly White, reports that the buoy off Shippan Point is gone since Monday last.

The buoy at the north end of Palmer's Island is broken off, and at high water is entirely under water.—New Bedford Standard.

### Whalemen.

☞ See port arrivals.

### OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

AMSTERDAM, July 30—Arrived, bark Finn (Nor), Saarby, New York.

ANTWERP, July 30—Sailed, brig Gazelle (Ger), Koopman, United States.

BELFAST, July 30—Arrived, bark Miami (Br), Barr, New York.

BRISTOL, July 31—Arrived, ship Success, Chase, New York.

Arrived 30th, brig Luigina (Ital), Mancino, New York.

BORDEAUX—Arrived, brig Geo W Hall (Br), Michener, Trieste.

CARDIFF, July 31—Arrived, steamship Glamorgan (Br), Leybourne, New York.

CADIZ, July 27—Arrived, bark A R Storer, Adams, New York; brig Lilian (Br), Hansen, do; also "Williams," from do.

DEAL, July 31—Arrived, ship Atlas (Nor), Larsen, New York for London; barks Artacsud (Aus), Maressi, and Nuova Ottavia (Ital), Consiglier, do do.

GLOUCESTER, July 31—Arrived, bark Vasco de Gama (Nor), Carlsen, New York (not previously).

HULL, July 30—Sailed, bark Speed (Nor), Olsen, United States.

HAMBURG, July 29—Sailed, ship Alma (Ger), Tobias, New York.

ISLE OF WIGHT, July 31—Off, bark L H de Vebber (Br), Wright, from New York for Rotterdam.

KONIGSBERG, July 27—Arrived, brig Wexford (Br), Bradshaw, New York.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—Arrived, ships W A Campbell, Cushing, Mobile; Robert Dixon, Smithwick, St John, NB; bark H L Routh, Martin, New York.

Arrived 31st, ship City of Liverpool (Br), Whiteford, New Orleans.

Sailed 30th, ships Baltic, Taylor, San Francisco; Glory of the Seas, Knowles, do; bark M A McNeil, Jordan, United States.

LONDON, July 30—Arrived, brig Courtney (Br), Lainswood, Wilmington, NC; 31st, bark Giuseppe Cappuro (Ital), Biagino, New York.

LIMERICK, July 30—Arrived, barks Elizabeth Taylor (Br), Humphrey, New York; Ella Moore (Br), Masters, do.

LONDONDERRY, July 31—Arrived, ship Minnehaha (Br), Cassidy, Baltimore.

LEGHORN—Arrived, brig Mirra (Ital), Maresca, New York.

Sailed, brig Maggie Horton (Br), Brown, New York.

MARSEILLES, July 29—Arrived, brig Mary M Williams (Br), Hanna, New York.

NEWRY, July 30—Sailed, bark Elpi (Aus), Mareglia, United States.

OPORTO—Sailed, ship Joven Thomas (Port), Pelica, United States.

PLYMOUTH, July 31—Arrived, ship Helene (Ger), Raschen, New York for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, July 31—Arrived, barks Amal (Nor), Lunoe, New York; Paolina Cavalio (Ital), Lavyrello, do.

Arrived 30th, barks Carl Angell (Nor), Olsen, New York; Ferda (Nor), Christiansen, do; Vidar (Nor), Jorgensen, Philadelphia; 31st, Beretta & Cogho (Ital), Guardella, New York; Iphigenia (Aus), Bachich, do.

Sailed 31st, steamships Britannic (Br), Thompson, and City of Montreal (Br), Mirehouse (from Liverpool), New York.

ROTTERDAM, July 30—Sailed, bark Vesta (Ger), Mooger, United States.

STETTIN, July 29—Arrived, bark Wilhelmina (Nor), Langerhausen, Philadelphia.

SCILLY, July 31—Off, ship Marianne (Ger), Meyer, from Philadelphia for Elsinore.

WISMAR, July 29—Arrived, bark Hebe (Ger), Freitag, Philadelphia.

Arrived at ——, bark Carrie E Long, Park, New York via Gibraltar.

Sailed from ——, barks Antonio M (Ital), Marimi, United States; Herzogin Anna (Ger), Hauth (from Trieste), New York; also the Desdemona, for United States, and the Magdala, for St John, NB.

### Foreign Ports.

CADIZ, July 6—Sailed, bark R H Purinton, Crossley, Portland (not Boston).
HONG KONG, July 15—Arrived previous, ship Frank N Thayer, Starrett, Cardiff.
HUMACOA, July 11—In port brig Julia Blake, for New York in 3 days.
HALIFAX, July 27—Arrived, brig Elizabeth (Br), Ball, Baltimore.
PORTO BELLO, July 18—In port schr J Taylor, Jacobson, for San Blas next day.
PICTOU, July 25—Arrived, brigs Valero (Br), Thompson, New York.
ST JOHN, NB, July 29—Cleared, schr Effie J Simmons, Harrington, Philadelphia.
ZAZA, July ——In port brig Blanche (Br), Hayward (from Baltimore), for New York, ldg.

### American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 29—Arrived, schr H W Foster, New Bedford.
Sailed—Schrs Wellington, Boston; Geo Tauland, do; Emma F Hart, Providence.

BOSTON, July 31—Arrived, steamships Centipede, Worth, Philadelphia; Aries, Whilden, do; Nereus, Bearse, New York; barks Serafino (Ital), Zurina, Dublin; Tellemach (Nor), Johnson, Gottenburg; brigs Addie Hale, Shepard, Trinidad; David Owen, Dunton, Cardenas; schrs Twenty-one Friends, Jeffers, Philadelphia; Katie G Robinson, Champion, do; T T Tasker, Allen, do; Wm L Elkins, Ludlow, do.
Below—Brig Emilia (Ital), Gargiulo, from Genoa May 27, in ballast, for Bangor; also below, bound in, brigs C E Pickering and Zingara and schrs R W Godfrey, Harry Whitton, John F Kranz, Benjamin Courtney, Lottie K Friend, and Hattie G McFarland; also three barks and one brig.
Cleared—Steamship John Hopkins, Hallett, Baltimore via Norfolk; brig Laura & Virginia (Ital), Pinto, Palermo via Bangor, Me; schrs Charles H Kelley, Crowell, Philadelphia; A M Chadwick, Coan, Washington, DC.
BALTIMORE, July 31—Arrived, steamers William Lawrence, Howes, Boston; McClellan, March, Providence; Octorara, Reynolds, New York; bark Aquidneck, Raffle, Rio Janeiro; schrs Mary Jane & Elizabeth, McPherson, San Salvador; Samuel Hart, from Rockport, Maine.
Below—Steamer Ohio, Morrison, from Bremen.
Cleared—Steamers Wm Kennedy, Foster, Providence; Martha Stevens, Chance, New York; barks Ukraine, Melcher, Bordeaux; Anna (Nor), Gunderson, Stettin; Midlothian (Nor), Erichson, Cork or Falmouth, for orders; Jason (Ger), Grimm, Rotterdam; brig Alfred, Gamlage, Paysander; schrs E H Atwood, Haskell, Providence; Franconia, Lavitt, Salem; Sadie Willcutt, Bath; Orvetta, Stamford, Conn; David Currie, Saybrook, Conn; J P Ober, Boston.
Sailed—Bark Po, for Queenstown.
Cleared 30th, schr Nicanor, Hogan, New Bedford (not as before).
BRUNSWICK, Ga, July 24—Arrived, bark Wm Van Name, Watts, New York; schr Jesse S Clark, Elwood, do.
BATH, July 30—Arrived, schr Maud, Robinson, ——, to load ice.
Sailed—Schrs Nellie F Sawyer, Hall, Georgetown, DC; Jos H Huddell, Sharp, Philadelphia; Richmond, Jordan, New York; Jesse Hart 2d, Hart, Baltimore; J H DeWolf, Wixon; Wm M Jones, Davis; Emily A Bartle, and Thos R Pillsbury.
BANGOR, July 29—Arrived, schr Black Warrior, Stevens, New York.
Cleared—Ship Hamburg (Nor), Jorgensen, Barrow, E; schr D H Ingraham, Ames, Orland, to load ice for Philadelphia.
BRISTOL, July 29—Sailed, schr Anthony Burton, Johnson, New York.
CHARLESTON, July 31—Arrived, steamship Sea Gull, Dutton, Baltimore.
Sailed—Schr Satilla, for Satilla, Ga.
EASTPORT, July 24—Arrived, schr H T Townsend, Hilyard, New York.
Sailed—Schr Lunette, Hinds, New York.
DIGHTON, July 28—Arrived, schrs Minnie Kinne, Parsons, Georgetown, DC; J P Ross, Tripp, New York.
FORTRESS MONROE, July 31—Sailed, brig Freundschaft (Ger), Hilmer (from Rio Janeiro), for New York.
Passed out—Brigs St Joseph, from Baltimore for Halifax; Advance, from Richmond for Trieste; Jennie A Cheney, from do for Rio Janeiro.
GALVESTON, July 30—Sailed, bark Unicorn (Br), Horn, Liverpool.
GLOUCESTER, July 29—Arrived, schrs Susan Harker, Vansaun, Georgetown; Lookout, Huskins, New York; 30th, brig David Bugbee, Staples, Cadiz.
JACKSONVILLE, July 25—Arrived, schrs Kate S Cook, Haig, St Mary's, Ga; Lizzie Lane, West, Winterport, Me; John G Wright, Leeds, New York; C H Kirk, Robinson, do; Florida, Gilmore, Providence; J G Drew, Wadlin, New York; Altavela, Joy, do; Prescott Hazeltine, McDonald, Belfast, Me; A Hayford, Gilchrist, New London; Nellie Grant, Jordan, New York; Kate Foster, Haraden, Beverly.
Cleared 22d, schrs E S Gildersleeve, Shaller, Lewes, Del; 25th, Annie F McKeen, McKeen, New York; S F Seabury, Trim, Bangor; Laura S Watson, Sargeant, New York; Chas Sawyer, Mullen, do.
KEY WEST, July 31—Arrived, steamship City of Austin, Eldridge, New York for Galveston (and proceeded).
NEW ORLEANS, July 31—Cleared, steamship George Washington, Whitehead, New York.
Sailed from the Passes 30th, steamship City of Galveston.
27th—Cleared, bark Sarah Hobart, Pinkham, Savannah.
NEWBURYPORT, July 29—Arrived, schr Laura, Roberts, Hoboken.
NEW BEDFORD, July 30—Sailed, schrs Benj B Church, Kelly; A W Smith, Leavitt, and Wm D Marvel, Keith, Georgetown, DC; Golden Eagle, Kelly; John H Perry, Hawes; Young Teaser, Slocum, and Lucy Church, Pierce, Philadelphia; Lucy Baker, Allen, and S S Smith, Snow, New York.
NEWPORT, July 29—Arrived, schrs Hope On, Chase, Wood's Hole for Baltimore; Julia, Providence for New York (and both sailed 30th).
30th—Sailed, schr H P Ely, Stokes, Providence for New York; sloop Neyrchus, Fitzgerald, do for do.
Also schrs Annie E Glover, Terry, Fall River for do; Samuel L Crocker, Thrasher, Warren for do; R S Dean, Macomber, Taunton for do; Hattie Lou, McGuire, Providence for do; Lavina Jane, Mott, for New York; Lamartine, Smith, do; Maria Hall, Canonicut Park for do.
NEW LONDON, July 30—Arrived, sloop Ellen B Butler, Millstone Point for New York.
NORWICH, July 30—Sailed, schr W F Baird, for New York.
NEW HAVEN, July 30—Arrived, schrs Forest Oak, Parker, Baltimore; Alice B Smith, Smith, East Machias; M A Hyer, Hodgson, Hartford.
Sailed—Brig Eliza Thompson, Bates, Ponce; schr Josephine, Yale, New York.
PHILADELPHIA, July 31—Arrived, steamships Mary, Rogers, Providence; Saxon, Baker, Boston; schrs Estelle Day, Carey, Saco; Alexander Harding, McBride, Boston; Anna Heron, Heron, White Hill; J C Thompson, Tatem, Providence (and cleared for do).
Also arrived, steamships Fanita, Howe, New York; Reading, Colburn, Boston; bark Golden West (Br), Crocker, Buenos Ayres via Barbados; brig A B Patterson, Strobridge, Laguayra and Porto Cabello; schr David Faustsmith, Boston.
Cleared—Steamships C W Lord, Colton, Savannah; Achilles, Willetts, Fall River; barks Charles Dickens (Norw), Turkelson, Dunkirk; Annie Burrell (Br), Blauvelt, Antwerp; schr Aldine, Dennison, Machiasport.
Also cleared, brig Long Reach (Br), Percy, St Marys, Ga; schrs Ella Frances, Bulger, Belfast; L Q C Wishart, Mason, Somerset; C B Wood, Gandy; Abbie Carson, Carson, and Fred Walton, Risley, Boston; Speedwell, Spaulding, Portsmouth; Mary P Smith, Grace, Medford; Starlight, Hopkins, Newburyport; Douglas Haines, Adams, East Cambridge; J J Moore, Norton, New Bedford; Oliver Dyer, Falker, Saco; Mary Patten, Gilkey, and Wellington, Palmer, Bangor; L L H Wheeler, Godfrey, Charlestown; W H Whitaker, Carll, do; C S Edwards, Carson, Cambridge.
NEWCASTLE, Del, July 31, AM—Passed down this AM, barks Lindesnaes, for Rotterdam; James B Kirby, for Kingston, Ja; schrs Hattie Ellen, for Portsmouth; Clara, for Providence; Flora M Crowell, for Boston; Oliver Dyer, for Saco; Carrie, for Washington, and John Rommell, Jr, for Lynn. PM yesterday, steamship Norfolk, for Richmond and Norfolk; schrs D Brittain, from Boston; Elizabeth M Becchler, from Gloucester, and Ann S Cannon, from Somerset, anchored off here yesterday and proceeded this AM.
PM—Passed down, bark Mary, McKee. Passed up, schrs H N Miller and Caroline Young, from Boston; Ocean Traveller, from Beverly, and A Clarence, from Provincetown.
LEWES, Del, July 31, AM—Steamships Indiana, for Liverpool, and Aries, for Boston, went to sea this AM. Schr Little Sallie, from Great Egg Harbor, is loading at the railroad pier. No vessel of importance in the harbor.
PM—Bark Silentium, for Elsinore, went to sea last night. A herm brig passed in to-day at noon, supposed the Sagua, from Sagua. A light bark, evidently for orders, came in, and another bark is now coming in the cape.
PORTLAND, July 29—Arrived, steamship Franconia, Bragg, New York; bark N M Haven, Haven, New York; schrs E G Willard, Wallace, Philadelphia; L T Wentworth, from a Southern port for Yarmouth.
Cleared—Bark Florence Peters, Branscomb, Cardenas; schr John Mosser, Berry, New York.
30th—Arrived, schrs Edith, and L M Knowles, Baltimore; Grace Webster, and Mary Cobb, Georgetown, DC; Casco Lodge, New York.
PORTSMOUTH, July 29—Arrived, schrs Exeter, Pendleton, Rondout; R S Graham, Smith, Philadelphia; H A De Witt, Manson, South Amboy.
PROVIDENCE, July 30—Arrived, schrs Campbell, Eaton, Richmond, Va; Carrie S Hart, Davis, Georgetown, DC; Sarah Bruen, Petty, Rondout; Elizabeth Parker, Woodbridge, NJ; Alton T Miner, Oakes, New York via Bristol.
Below—Schrs B H Warford, Sprague, from Elizabethport; Alfred Hall.
Sailed—Schrs Susan Ross, Barter, Miles River, Md, to load for Bath; Westmoreland, Rice, Philadelphia; Gale, Williams, and Sunbeam, Bartlett, Trenton; A G Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Haverstraw; Rachel Jane, Eaton; Geo F Brown, Gedney; J S Terry, Raynor; Essex, Fish; Storm Petrel, Davis; Bertha, Conover; Sarah A Falconer, Wilson, and Ellen, Whitmore, New York; Robt Palmer, Jennings, do (or Noank); Henry May, Hatch; Anna B Jacobs, Jones, and Fred C Holden, McClure, New York.
At the head of Long Island Sound 29th, PM, bound east, brig Elmira; schrs Hannah Blackman, E G Whildin, Eva Diverty, Nightingale, A Heaton; Twilight, E P Douglass, J Raymond, Helen, and Modesty; sloop Clio.
PAWTUCKET, July 30—Sailed, schrs Reading RR No 44, Adams, Philadelphia; Kate & Mary, Cogswell, Rondout.
RICHMOND, July 29—Arrived, schr Hector, Higgins, Boston.
Sailed—Schr Henrietta, Matthews, Hartford.
Bark Avance (Nor), Trostensen, dropped below bar to finish ldg tobacco.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 22—Arrived, ships Francis Thorpe (Br), Buck, Newcastle, NSW; Knowsley Hall (Br), Jackson, do; War Hawk, Sorman, Port Discovery; bark W C Parke (Haw), Penhallon, Honolulu.
Sailed—Barks Casma (Br), McCulloch, and Geo Croshaw (Br), Cook, Liverpool; Queen of the Bay (Br), Waite, Londonderry.
23d—Arrived, ship Shirley, Matthews, Tacoma; bark Gem of the Ocean, Tuttle, Port Ludlow.
Cleared—Bark Marama (Br), Nissen, Tahiti.
ROCKPORT, Me, July 27—Sailed, schr Julia Newell, Shepherd, New York.
ROCKLAND, July 29—Sailed, schrs Pacific, Ginn, and Impudence, for New York.
SAVANNAH, July 31—Arrived, schr Mary Riley, from Charleston.
SOMERSET, July 28—Sailed, schr R S Dean, Macomber, New York.
29th—Arrived, schrs Mary B Harris, Mitchell, Baltimore; J C Cottingham, Ayres, Philadelphia; Helen A Ames, Endicott, Georgetown, DC.
30th—Sailed, schr Susan, Bishop, New York.
THOMASTON, July 28—Arrived, schrs Rob Roy, Fountain, and Oregon, Stinson, New York.
VINEYARD HAVEN, July 29—Arrived, schrs S H Sharp, Georgetown, DC, for Boston; J M Morales, Brunswick, Ga, for do; John B Norris, South Amboy for do; Napoleon, and P Boice, from Weehawken; Maud Malloch, do for Eastport; David Stanley, New York for Rockland; Webster Barnard, and Emily & Jennie, Boston for Philadelphia; John S Ingraham, Bath for Baltimore; J M Forsyth, from Stamford, Conn, with excursionists.
Passed by—Schr E A De Hart, from Miragoane for Boston.
Sailed—Schrs Frolic, Clara Smith, Elwood Burton, John S Ingraham, S H Sharp, and Emily & Jennie.
30th—Arrived, schrs Wm Walton, from Philadelphia, for Boston; R A Collins, from Baltimore for do; Bertha J Fellows, from Poughkeepsie for Pembroke; Zeila, from do for East Weymouth; Onward, from New York for Bangor; Frances Ellen, from Two Rivers for New York; Osprey, from Shulee for do; Grace Van Duzen, from Mill Bridge for Norfolk; M B Mahoney, from Poughkeepsie for Boston; John E Sanford, from Hoboken for Portsmouth.
Sailed—Schrs Webster, Barnard, Dexter, Clark, J M Morales, Napoleon, P Boice, Maud Malloch, David Stanley, Emma, L C Winson, John B Sanford, M B Mahoney, Zeila, Frances Ellen, Wm Walton, Osprey, Grace Van Duzen, Onward, and Bertha J Fellows.
WILMINGTON, NC, July 29—Arrived, steamship Regulator, Wood, New York.
Cleared—Schr Georgia, Staples, New York.
WAREHAM, July 29—Arrived, schr Lady Antrim, Harding, New York.
30th—Sailed, sloop North America, Lyon, New York.
WOOD'S HOLE, July 30—Arrived, schr Delia Yates, Yates, Navassa Island.
WARREN, July 29—Sailed, schr Samuel L Crocker, Thrasher, Rondout.
30th—Sailed, schr H Mifflin, Ferris, Elizabethport.


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